SUPPLEMENT TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1877.

THE FRACAS AT A FIRE TEMPLE.

THE case of Ruttonjee Rustomjee Desai, a Parsee priest, *vs.* Ruttonjee Sheriadjee, Ruttonjee Hormusjee, and Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, in which defendants Nos. 1 and 2 stood charged with assaulting complainant and No. 3 with the abetment of the said offence, was brought to a close on Monday, the 18th September, after several adjourned hearings, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee. His Worship delivered a written judgment, which we publish below in full.

1. It appears from the evidence recorded in this case that there is a fire temple outside the Fort of Bombay, called after its founder as Muncherjee Sett's Agiary. There are certain priests attached to the temple and are called Panthakees. A Panthakee has several other priests or *Mobeds* employed under him, and these latter perform ceremonies on behalf of the Panthakee for his *badins*, at the temple and at their private houses, as may be necessary. Among Parsees, the office of a priest is a hereditary calling. Complainant Ruttonjee Rustomjee is one of the Panthakees of the aforesaid temple, having succeeded his father as such. The father officiated in the temple for a series of years, whilst complainant himself has done so, in his turn, for the last thirty years nearly. Each Panthakee has, for the custody of his sacred clothes and utensils, a press in the wall of the temple, called a *takabaree*. Accordingly complainant's father had one during the time he officiated, and it came into complainant's possession when he succeeded to the office.

2. Defendant No. 3, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, professes to be one of the trustees and managers of the temple, but no attempt has been made to prove that he is such. The evidence adduced in this case shows that one Heerjeebhoy is manager, and that before he took the management into his hands, his father acted as manager. It does not appear that the manager, whatsoever his authority in other matters might be, was ever invested with any power to interfere in the mode of performing the religious rites.

3. It seems there are at present two factions amongst Parsees, one of them being inclined to the views of Dustoor Jamaspjee Muncherjee Eduljee, and the other to those of Dustoor Peshotun Byramjee. Dustoors are superior authorities for propounding the doctrines, &c. of the Zoroastrian faith.

4. No. 3, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, belongs to the party of Dustoor Peshotun; and he, *i. e.* Eduljee, and his colleagues, for the ostensible purpose of maintaining a uniformity and order in the performance of ceremonies in the temple, drew out a set of rules and directed the priests of the temple to agree to them and to sign them. This was some time about the middle of March last. Some priests complied with Eduljee's wishes, whilst others refused. Complainant and witness No. 2, Shapoorjee, are two of the latter. Exhibit A is a copy of the rules in question, and complainant and No. 2, Shapoorjee, aver that they refused to conform to them on the ground that a manager has no authority to propound and enforce such rules, and that a compliance with the rules A would be against their conscience.

5. Non-compliance on the part of complainant and No. 2, Shapoorjee, led No. 3, Eduljee, to summon complainant to his house. Here Eduljee pointed out to complainant that unless he signed the rules, he must not enter the temple, and that he must vacate the *takabaree* and give up its key. Moreover, No. 3, Eduljee, pointed out to No. 2, Shapoorjee, in the presence of Nos. 1 and 2, Ruttonjee Sheriadjee and Ruttonjee Hormusjee, that unless he signed the rules, No. 3, Eduljee, would get Nos. 1 and 2 to shove Shapoorjee and turn him out of the temple. Subsequently, complainant was served with a lawyer's notice, dated 12th April, (Exhibit B.) warning complainant not to visit the temple and to vacate and give up the wall press. Afterwards, on the 25th May, complainant was served with another notice, (Exhibit C.) informing him that No. 3 had opened the wall press and taken possession of it. Witness No. 2, Shapoorjee, was likewise served with a similar notice (Exhibit D) on the same day. Complainant, not recognising Eduljee's authority to take forcible possession of his wall press, fixed another lock on it, but which was again forcibly removed by Eduljee.

6. On the 28th May, one Jehangir, the son of witness No. 5, Merwanjee Nowrojee Khuradee, died. This person's house is not far from the aforesaid temple. Complainant acted as Dustoor or head-priest at the funeral. There were a good many other priests and laymen, among others the four witnesses for the prosecution. According to custom, after the removal of the corpse from the house, complainant left the house of mourning first, and he was followed by the priests and the laymen—complainant, witness No. 2, Shapoorjee, witness No. 3, Manockjee, and witness No. 4, Framjee, were amongst those who followed complainant to the aforesaid temple, for the purpose of making their *custee*, which is indispensably necessary after one has left the house of mourning.

7. According to the version of the prosecution, as soon as complainant had got on the front verandah of the temple, No. 2 encountered him and told him that he, No. 2, had instructions from No. 3, Eduljee, not to allow complainant to go inside. Complainant made no reply, but walked on three or four paces, when No. 2 placed his hand on complainant's chest and shoved him back. Both Nos. 1 and 2 then stretched out their hands and stood in front of him, so as to prevent him from advancing, until some people, who were following complainant, remonstrated with the defendants when complainant was suffered to go in.

8. Defendants Nos. 1 and 2 are charged with assaulting complainant, and No. 3 with abetment of the said offence, and each and all of them deny the truth of the complaint.

9. There are five witnesses for the prosecution—viz. No. 1, Ruttonjee, No. 2, Shapoorjee, No. 3, Manockjee, No. 4, Framjee Cowasjee, and No. 5 Merwanjee, and exactly the same number for the defence—viz. No. 6, Sorabjee, No. 7, Eduljee, No. 8, Dosabhoy, No. 9, Framjee Byramjee, and No. 10, Dadabhoy. If the former set of witnesses be believed, it would follow that the alleged offences were committed. If, on the contrary, the latter set be believed, it would follow that the offences were not committed. I believe the former set and disbelieve the latter, reasons for which I shall explain hereafter. Should there be some difficulty in disbelieving either set of witnesses in a case of this kind, the best guide in arriving at a correct conclusion would be the probability of the case.

10. Here the probability is, I think, on the side of the prosecution. It is perfectly clear that complainant whether simply as a member of the Zoroastrian community, or as a Panthakee, who has been attached to the temple ever since he was a lad ten or twelve years old, had a perfect right to enter the temple. And he vehemently insisted upon that right. This man after leaving a funeral in the neighbourhood, where he had just then officiated as head priest, goes to the temple in view to going in to make his *custee*. He is stopped by two stout men, cooks specially employed and stationed by the so-called manager, No. 3, and on his own responsibility armed with authority to push and turn out any of the priests who have refused to sign, to them, the obnoxious rules. Complainant is naturally resolved upon maintaining his right by advancing into the temple. It is under these circumstances probable that defendants Nos. 1 and 2 would stand still and not push back complainant who had set at defiance the authority which Nos. 1 and 2 had arrogated to themselves, or rather with which No. 3 had illegally and improperly invested them? I hold that it was highly probable that, considering the respective positions assumed by complainant on one hand and the two defendants on the other, he must have been pushed back by one of them.

11. As already stated, five witnesses have been examined for the prosecution, including complainant himself. It has been admitted on all hands that complainant, having acted as Dustoor or head priest at the funeral, left it first of all and with him some priests and the laymen. Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Shapoorjee, Manockjee, and Framjee Cowasjee respectively swear they were immediately behind complainant when he got up on the verandah, and they all corroborate complainant's statement in all important particulars, as to the conduct of Nos. 1 and 2 towards complainant. No attempt has been made on the part of the defence to show that any one of these witnesses was not present on the occasion of the assault, or that there is any inconsistency or improbability in the account given by the foregoing witnesses. No 5, Merwanjee, although not an eye-witness to the assault, is nevertheless a most important witness in this case. He had shortly before been visited with a severe domestic calamity in the death of his son Jehangir, a young man about 25 years old. The old man swears that complainant and No. 2 Shapoorjee, after making their *custee* in the temple, returned to him at the house of mourning and informed him of the particulars of the assault. Jehangir's funeral, which had just taken place, was too solemn an occasion to admit of complainant and his witnesses in the temple concocting a false story for the purpose of getting into trouble the two hirelings. Most certainly No. 5, Merwanjee, the father of the deceased, would not lend himself for the purpose of furthering such a wicked conspiracy. On the whole, there appears no reason whatever for disbelieving any one of the witnesses for the prosecution. No sooner was he assaulted then he went and reported the circumstance to No. 5, Merwanjee, at whose house he had officiated as priest, and whereby he came under the necessity of going into the temple. He then took the earliest opportunity of making his complaint in the Police Court and of getting summonses against the accused. Moreover, complainant's conduct has been from the outset that of a wronged man.

12. The line of defence, as disclosed by the mode of cross-examination, appears to be very curious. Complainant is asked if he played at cards in the temple. A suggestion is here made that, although a priest, he played at cards in the sacred building, and it was therefore right that he should be excluded from it. Complainant emphatically denies the charge. No attempt is made by the defence to establish it. It therefore falls to the ground.

13. Complainant having stated that he has been officiating as a Panthakee in the temple for nearly 30 years, he is questioned as to his age, evidently for the purpose of giving him a lie. It has, however, been proved by the evidence of complainant and No. 2, Shapoorjee, that even a lad, 10 or 12 years old, can be a *Nawar* and capable of performing ceremonies, and that such was the case with complainant. Defendants have made no attempt to rebut this fact, and the suggestion implied in the question put to complainant as to his age loses all foundation.

14. Complainant is asked if he did not make himself obnoxious in the temple 20 years ago. He gives a flat denial. There is no attempt to prove the charge, which therefore must be regarded perfectly groundless,

15. Complainant is asked if he can make the *Pow mei* ceremony, a suggestion being thereby made that if he cannot, he might properly be excluded from the temple. Complainant says in reply that he cannot perform the aforesaid ceremony unless he takes his *Burushnoom*. His status in the temple is that of a Panthakee, and the fact of his not having *Burushnoom* at present does not detract from his position. Some priests have *Burushnoom*; others have not. Both descriptions of priests, however, are alike entitled to free access into the temple.

16. Complainant is asked if a wall press in the temple is not intended for a Burushnoomwalla. Complainant replies in the negative, and asserts that it is intended for the use of a Panthakee. This assertion appears to be a perfectly good one, as shown by the fact of complainant himself having a press in his possession until lately, although he has not had the *Burushnoom* for the last twelve years.

17. It has further been suggested on the part of the defence that complainant was stopped while going into temple because it was apprehended that he might fix another lock on the press of which he had then been dispossessed. This suggestion appears highly improbable and absurd; improbable because it is not likely that a priest who had just then officiated as Dustoor on the solemn occasion of Jehangir's funeral, in close proximity to the temple, would go right to the temple with a lock for the purpose of committing force, and in company of priests and laymen who had co-operated with him at the funeral; and absurd because the wall press in question was in the rear portion of the temple, whilst the place where *custees* are performed on such occasions is near a well midway, whereas complainant was stopped at the very threshold in the front portion of the temple. None of the witnesses for the prosecution mentioned that any allusion was made to a lock on the occasion complainant was stopped.

18. The above and one or two similar others appear to be mere devices of the defendants to get over the difficulty into which they have got. Finding, however, that they have been of no avail, defendents have called five witnesses to prove that the conduct imputed by complainant to Nos. 1 and 2 is untrue, and that neither of them did so much as even touch complainant. If such was the case, where was the necessity of casting the several forgoing imputations against complainant, as if to justify his exclusion.

19. Now to proceed to a consideration of the evidence adduced in support of the defence. As already stated, five witnesses—No. 6, Sorabjee, No. 7, Eduljee, No. 8, Dosabhoy No. 9, Framjee Byramjee, and No. 10, Dadabhoy—have been called and examined for the defence. With the exception of the last, No. 10, Dadabhoy, these witnesses do not appear to me truthful, or at all events such as deserve credit.

20. No. 6, Sorabjee, stands by himself. He is in charge of this case as managing clerk of the solicitors for the defence, grandson of one of the trustees of the temple, and a tenant in his house. He swears he was present when the lock of complainant's press was forcibly removed, but he cannot say who broke it. This is a remarkable statement, and must go to affect the witness' veracity. He also says that he went to the temple and saw Nos. 1 and 2, and adds: "I told them that a plan was going to be got up to get them into trouble, and warned them not to commit themselves in any way even if they were grossly insulted." This statement insinuates that a conspiracy had been set on foot for the purpose of concocting a false charge against Nos. 1 and 2. No attempt, however, has been made by defendants to adduce evidence in support of the suggestion as to the conspiracy, so that I am constrained to reject the idea of any conspiracy on the part of the prosecution, the witness Sorabjee being evidently deeply interested from the outset in the issue of this case. There is, besides, not an iota of evidence to corroborate Sorabjee's assertion that he gave anything like the aforesaid warning to Nos. 1 and 2.

21. No. 7, Eduljee. The antecedents of this man are questionable, as shown by his own evidence. He is, moreever, junior partner of a man who is the tenant of No. 3. According to his story, he went to the temple for the express purpose of making his *custee*, but he says that he did not make it there without assigning any adequate reason for not making it. This naturally leads to an inference that he did not go to the temple at all. The worst feature in this witness's evidence, however, is that he states that the day after the disturbance in question, No. 2 called on him at his shop and told him that in case complainant accused him of having given him a push witness would be summoned to give evidence that no push was given. The question that necessarily arises is, how did the idea of a push rather than anything else occur to No. 2 even before any summons was issued in this case, if he had not really given a push? The inevitable inference therefore would be that No. 2 called on the witness, he being evidently his friend, in order to prepare him to give false evidence to disprove a charge for an offence, which, he fully knew, he had committed.

22. No. 8, Dosabhoy, also says that he went to the temple for the express purpose of making his *custee*, but that he left without making it, which, in the absence of all explanation, appears to be a strange and improbable proceeding. This witness further states that some 10 people were standing between him and the complainant, and that complainant's back was turned towards him. This shows that it was physically impossible for him to observe what passed between complainant and Nos. 1 and 2. Nevertheless, witness undertakes an impossible task—namely, that of describing, with the utmost particularity and precision, all the movements and utterances of complainant and Nos. 1 and 2. This witness swears to an incident than which nothing more is improbable. He says after No. 2 had whispered into complainant's ear, complainant became excited; that Nos. 1 and 2 then stretched out their hands standing before him at the distance of only two or three inches; that complainant asked to be allowed to go in, and tried to move on, but that Nos. 1 and 2 prevented him from doing so. Notwithstanding all this, witness expects to be believed when he says that neither No. 1 nor No. 2 held or push complainant. It is quite clear that complainant as well as Nos. 1 and 2 were excited at the time, the former insisting upon his right to go in, and the latter zealously enforcing their master's orders to the contrary. Such being the case, it is utterly impossible complainant could have stood still for two minutes at the distance of two or three inches from the defendants, without forcing his way or defendants resisting him by dint of force.

23. No. 9, Framjee Byramjee. According to this man's story, when the altercation between complainant and the

first two defendants was going on, the distance between complainant and defendants was 5 or 7 paces, from first to last for two minutes. This is a strange story, such as can hardly be conceived, and amounts to this—a highly excited Parsee, vehemently standing on his right, is determined to go into a temple, which he and his forefathers have professionally frequented for several generations without let or hinderance; a Parsee cook, a mercinary standing before him at the distance of 5 or 7 paces, tells him in a mild tone not to go in; the former stands still for full two minutes without advancing an inch, until the hireling is prevailed upon by other bystanders, whose status in that temple is almost *nil*, prevail upon him to move on one side, and then complainant goes in and makes his *custee*. This is a story which seems to bear on its face the stamp of absurdity. It is, moreover, quite a contrast to the version of witness No. 8, Dosabhoy, who says that complainant was standing still for full two minutes, at the distance of only 2 or 3 inches from the defendants. I cannot help remarking that both stories appear to be equally ridiculous. This witness produces the original letter (Exhibit F), dated 9th August, and written to him by one Pestonjee Darashaw Setna, a relation of No. 3. The letter entreats witness to call over at a house where the said Pestonjee and Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna live, for the purpose of holding a consultation about this case. Witness swears that in consequence of this letter he went tothe said house, and there saw No. 3, and that subsequently on or about the 22nd August he again saw No. 3 in the Municipal office. Witness produces his subpœna (Exhibit E), dated the 14th August. It is clear that witness had an interview with No. 3 a few days before and one a few days after the service of the subpœna. Moreover, the first interview was, according to the aforesaid letter, arranged especially for holding a consultation about this case. Nevertheless, witness had the audacity to assert that at neither of the interviews was a single word said about the case. This assertion on his part clearly indicates how recklessly he has given his evidence and with regard for speaking the truth.

24. No. 10, Dadabhoy, is head master of a branch school of the committee of which Mr. Heerjeebhoy Setna is a member, and it is at the request of this gentleman that witness offered to give evidence.

25. The foregoing last four witnesses profess to have been at the temple on the occasion of the aforesaid disturbance. Placing their depositions in juxta-position, I find that Nos. 7 and 8 lay the scene at the outer threshold of the temple, whilst Nos. 9 and 10 lay it on a different part of the building altogether,—namely, near the well where *custees* are made. Moreover, No. 9, Framjee, speaks to the stretching of the hands, whilst No. 10, Dadabhoy, makes no allusion whatever to any such proceedings, but merely imputes certain verbal expressions to complainant and No. 2. These are such gross discrepancies that it is impossible to reconcile them and must lead to a conclusion that the witnesses were not present on the occasion in question.

26. Now as to the law of the case. It being proved by the evidence for the prosecution that No. 2 rudely pushed back complainant and then stretched out his hands to prevent his progress, it follows that he committed the offence of assault as described in section 351 of the Penal Code. As regards No. 3 the evidence of Shapoorjee proves that he indirectly but distinctly gave orders to Nos. 1 and 2 that they were to push out the dissentient priests if they tried to go into the temple. Shapoorjee in his evidence adds that several persons therein named, belonging to Eduljee's party, were present when Eduljee gave the aforesaid order. Defendant No. 3 has not called any of them to rebut Shapoorjee's assertion, nor tried to disprove it otherwise. Shapoorjee appears to be a respectable person, and his demeanour while in the witness-box was that of a truth-telling witness. Hence it follows that defendant No. 3 has committed the offence of abetment of the aforesaid assault. As regards defendant No. 1, I find that there is not sufficient evidence for his conviction, inasmuch as beyond simply stretching out his hands to prevent complainant from going in; he did nothing, his action being merely preventive or negative. Defendants Nos. 1 and 2 were acting in concert, but their common design was the exclusion of complainant, for which purpose violence or force was not absolutely necessary. If for the purpose of carrying out the design defendant No. 2 resorted to force, he must be individually held responsible. It is hardly fair to visit defendant No. 1 with punishment on account of defendant No. 2's individual deed. (Here the Magistrate read the section of assault as defined in the Penal Code). Now, the only gesture or preparation which can be imputed to defendant No. 1 is the stretching out of the hands. It would be very hard to say that this gesture should lead a reasonable man to apprehend that defendant No. 1 was about to use criminal force to that men. Under any circumstance, the case of the latter appears to be a doubtful one, and I therefore give him the benefit of the doubt. No. 2 is convicted of assault under section 352 of the I. P. Code, and directed to pay a fine of Rs. 50. No. 3 is convicted of the abetment of the said assault under sections 352 and 109 of the said Code, and directed to pay a fine of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 of the fine to be paid to complainant as compensation under section 186 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act.

27. Application has been made by the solicitor for the prosecution for the restoration of the press to complainant under section 233 of the above quoted Act. I find, however, that complainant had been dispossessed of the press some time before the commission of the criminal force forming the subject matter of this case. It was not by means of this criminal force that complainant was dispossessed of the press. The section therefore not being applicable to this case, the application for the restoration of the press must be rejected.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

A MAD JACKAL ATTACKING HUMAN BEINGS.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured the *Madras Times* with some particulars of an extraordinary adventure which befel Colonel Pollok, of the 41st M. N. I., at Juggampett, whilst the regiment was marching from Rajahmundry to Vizianagram. Colonel Pollok and his family were at the travellers' bungalow, Mrs. Pollok and the children sleeping on cots in the veranda, whilst Colonel Pollok lay on the floor on a mattress alongside the cots. Towards the middle of the night Colonel Pollok was awakened with a sensation as of a red hot iron being forced into his shoulder. Jumping up with a loud cry he found a jackal trying to make a meal off him. Colonel Pollok immediately struck the brute over the face with his fist, but instead of running away the animal, quite infuriated, made a dash at the officer's legs. Col. Pollok seized a pillow and bolstered the brute well over the head. It, however, would not go away, but kept dodging round a pillar of the verandah, making a snap now and then. The Colonel's two dogs, both English and bred by himself, one a large pointer, and the other a Sussex spaniel, then joined in the fray and attacked the beast, who soon bolted, but not before he had bitten them both severely. He then ran amongst the camp followers and bit two of them very badly. He had previously bitten fifteen villages, and had run through the camp but without biting any of the sepoys. On examining his shoulder, Colonel Pollok found he had escaped pretty well, as the brute had been unable to take away any flesh, thanks to the good condition the Colonel was in. The animal's teeth had furrowed the flesh, raising up welts, but only drawing a single drop of blood. After washing the place with a little vinegar the Colonel thought no more of the wound, but had the people who were badly bitten well cauterized. This beast of a jackal, which was evidently mad, came back at 4 a. m., and tried to bite more people, but the sepoys, now thoroughly aroused, mobbed it and killed it. The beast had no tail, and was apparently otherwise in good condition, but mad as a March hare. The people bitten were still very ill when our correspondent wrote, but none of them had as yet shown any symptoms of hydrophobba. Colonel Pollok had sent on his guns unfortunately, so he could not shoot the brute.

THE CASE AGAINST THE CHIEF MATE OF THE S. S. KATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS TIMES.

SIR,—We the undersigned, having seen a report of the circumstances under which the chief mate of S. S. Kate was brought to account in H. M's. Police Court for criminal breach of trust, report as follows:

1. In grain cargoes "sweepings" are sent on shore, but ship-masters cannot detain their vessels to thoroughly clean sweep them. 2nd. They will send on shore all "sweepings" that come to hand, but do not think that consignees would compel them to detain their vessels for the ten or twenty, or more bags of "dirty sweepings" that may be found under mats or damaged wood. 3rd. Inasmuch as it is the special duty of the Chief Officer of every vessel to see all timbers, pumps and sluices cleaned for the ensuing voyage, and, in seeing to this matter, several bags of "sweepings" (properly so termed) will naturally turn up, this, at said officer's discretion, may be thrown overboard, or otherwise dealt with at his discretion. 4th. Taking into consideration the aforesaid imperative duties of a chief officer, we regret that a Madras firm have instituted proceedings, as by so doing they have called in question the principles of a gentleman which have hitherto been proverbial (at least to our knowledge) for fulfilling with honour and integrity of conduct those trying duties which devolve upon a chief mate.

D. CORKERY (Master) S. S. Timsah.
WILLIAM SMITH, Master Sea Gull (s. s.)
JAMES W. WOODS, S. S. Kate.

Madras, Sept. 25th 1877.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

THE hearing of the case just concluded at the Police Court, in which Mr. William Simpson, the chief officer of the steamship Kate, was charged with criminal breach of trust, and fined Rs. 200, exhibits to us the difficulties which may at any time arise from an ignorance of the responsibilities connected with a cargo entrusted to a shipmaster. There can, in our opinion, be no doubt that though, in a legal aspect, the conduct of the chief officer was improper, yet in a moral aspect, on the other hand, he must be acquitted by public opinion of any intention to act dishonestly. The truth of this is manifest by reason of the fact that several witnesses, all of them competent to speak as authorities, and each well versed in matters connected with the custody and delivery of cargoes, declared that the very act for which Mr. Simpson was prosecuted, was one which, according to the prevailing practice on board grain-ships, was common enough.

Reviewing all the circumstances of the case, therefore, we are of opinion that Mr. Simpson's fault has not been one of criminal intention, though it may have borne a criminal aspect, and hard as the punishment may be considered by him, the case has resulted in a way likely to prove of considerable benefit to men placed in similar positions as the chief officer in question. It has resulted in the decision that the sweepings of a ship can no longer be regarded as the perquisite of any particular officer, and if the present prosecution has been harsh towards the offender, it has at least set at rest a question upon which much difference of opinion appears to have prevailed.

The shipmasters at Madras have subscribed to pay the fine of Rs. 200 inflicted upon Mr. Simpson.

THE OLD QUARREL.—MISSIONARY *VS.* GOVERNMENT SCHOOL TEACHING.

(*Englishman.*)

A BITTER war has been raging in the home papers between two schoolmasters at Madras. Some time ago the Rev. Mr. Miller, of the Free Church College in that city, thought fit to attack the godless education given in the Government schools of the Presidency, and to contrast with it the Christian teaching of his own institution. An officer of the Madras Department of Public Instruction replied in a somewhat trenchant style, and the result has been an angry correspondence, extending over many columns of the *Scotsman*. That paper has summed up the facts of the dispute in a caustic article, very unfavourable to Mr. Miller's side of the case, and calling in question the honesty of the reverend gentlemen's method of conducting it. To any one in India who has watched the good work done by missionary schools, and who is acquainted with their system of teaching, the position which Mr. Miller takes up is simply incomprehensible. The Missionary schools here are excellent institutions, supported partly by Government, partly by fees, and partly by subscriptions at home—very much as the other schools are supported by Government by fees, and occasionally in part by subscriptions in India. Their great aim is to be popular and successful among the natives, and to give a good education at a rather lower cost than can be obtained from non-missionary schools of a similar class. In this they very often succeed, and the Missionary element forms a useful and an important feature in our system of public instruction. They commend themselves to many of us by not altogether ignoring the religious side of education, and by employing the Christian scriptures as one of their class books. At the same time, the Missionaries prudently refrain from misusing their schools as an engine of conversion, and simply give a few lessons a week in reading the Bible,—very much as is done in many of the so-called "godless schools" in England.

This is a fair position, and the Missionaries have filled it with much energy and well-deserved success. But it is very different from that which Mr. Miller, in his efforts to quicken the flagging subscriptions of the Scottish Free Church, took up. He represented his Madras College as a great organ of propaganda, devoted to proselytism, and apparently quite free from the taint of State support. With his hearers, as perfervid advocates of voluntaryism, the latter consideration went a long way. The officer of the Education Department stoutly denied that the Free Church College at Madras was a proselytising institution. He asserted that, so far from making conversions, it consciously refrained from doing so; and he added, what Mr. Miller knew very well, that any suspicion of its being used as a propagandist institution would be fatal to its success among the natives. He made his answer, perhaps needlessly bitter by adding that the Free Church College at Madras, so far from being free from the taint of State support, received a subsidy from the Government, precisely as the similar "heathen" schools did. All this sounds to us very familiar and just as it should be. The Missionary schools apply for Government grants, like other schools, and they are equally well entitled to them. The timidity of the old East Indian Company, which discouraged Missionaries and all their works, is happily no longer a feature of the Government of India.

Why cannot Missionaries at home be as honest and sensible as they are here? No one in India is ever called on to listen to stories of conversions; and a close observer may live side by side with Missionaries for years in a little Bengal station without ever hearing that word mentioned. He finds, however, no lack of activity, and of useful activity among the Missionaries. Excellent cheap schools, famine-orphanages, high class colleges, and many other forms of humane and successful energy mark the progress of the Missionary through India. We wish him good speed in his work. But we beg the Rev. Mr. Millers of all the Presidencies to be as true to themselves and to their work, when they are at home, as when they are here. The temptation to colour the facts must, we fear, be great when they have to trust to the bigotry or zeal of ignorant British audiences for their daily bread. But the penalty of such exaggerations is a heavy one, and calculated to bring dishonour, not only on the offender, but on worthy men here, and to disgrace a useful and fairly well-conducted cause.

ANATOMIZING THE SENSATIONAL LONDON WEEKLIES.

(*Home Correspondent "Indian Daily News."*)

THE chief topic of conversation in literary circles during the current week has been the article in the current (September) number of the *Contemporary Review*, which is entitled "The newest thing in journalism." In this article the writer makes a most slashing attack upon journals of the type of *Vanity Fair*, the *World*, the *Whitehall Review*, *Truth*, and *Mayfair*. Speaking of the contents of *Vanity Fair* the reviewer describes them as "a little tenth-rate fiction, a few notes on passing events, one or two flashy articles, and a large sugar plum of indecent suggestion and pitiable scandal." Comparing *Vanity Fair* with the "Fruits of Philosophy" and the "Priest in Absolution," the *Contemporary* reviewer remarks:—"We have no hesitation in saying in round unvarnished terms that there is more absolute evil between the leaves of the journals, called *Vanity Fair*, than in either of the books which have recently occasioned public scandal, and this the more certainly, because the vulgar genteel journal deals less in plain statement than in secret inference, more in sly diabolical suggestion than in bold unvarnished indecency." Speaking of the certainly sufficiently coarse and stupid "Hard Cases" with which, as those of your readers will know whoever look at *Vanity Fair*, that journal is accustomed to enliven its pages, the writer in the *Contemporary Review* observes:—"We can conceive no man of ordinary culture or of common delicacy perusing these so-called 'Hard Cases' with out abomination and loathing." The reviewer then proceeds to sketch the origin of the *World*, and to describe how Mr. Edmund Yates, late of the General Post Office, St. Martins-le-Grande, in company with Mr. Labouchere, now of *Truth*, and Mr. Lucy, now of *Mayfair* started that journal. "In its own ignoble way," says the writer in the *Contemporary Review*, "by dint of caricatures and double acrostics, *Vanity Fair* succeeded, and it endures. Fired by a success so easily achieved, and perceiving a field at last, in which he might develop energies long misdirected in the production of Braddonian fiction, a gentleman of letters conceived the idea of equalling, nay even eclipsing, the existing luminary. He took into his confidence two kindred spirits—a newspaper correspondent, Mr. Lucy, whosurveyed mankind from the Reporter's Gallery of the House of Commons, and another newspaper correspondent, Mr. Labouchere, who had distinguished himself more or less pugilistically on the Stock Exchange. 'We will begin,' says this distinguished provider of public refreshment,' by "cheeking" everybody, but particularly the Prince of Wales. Let us be nothing, if not personal and scandalous. Do you, my brother, from your olymplain vantage point of the House, follow the debates * * * photograph the speakers; mark well which is physically deformed * * * at what critical moment Disraeli sneezes, Gladstone spreads his coat tails, Forster sticks his hands in his pockets, Bright sneezes and drinks a glass of water. * * * If any member has a pimple, make a note of it, for of such trifles our life is made, and this may be a proof of habitual intemperence. Above all, be spiteful, be impudent, be mean. As for you, mine other brother, Mr.

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Labouchere, go forth, if not in safety, yet in boldness, upon the Stock Exchange; do there what our friend is doing elsewhere, but do far more; be virtuous, that is, assume a virtue if you have it not, and from time to time make our welkin ring with the alarm of 'thieves!' I myself, (Edmund Yates), who once had a passing, if somewhat inglorious, connection with the late Mr. Thackerary, am well fitted by long habit and custom to do the general social satire of the paper. If our venture flourishes, I will, with the first proceeds, purchase a horse, and move among the society of Rotten Row, where, trust me, I shall become rapidly distinguished. Leave the rest to me. We can lose nothing, and with proper audacity we must succeed." The description of the origin of the *World* is certainly both clever and humorous, but he, I think, is a little spiteful in referring to Mr. Yates' having been turned out of the Garrick Club at Mr. Thackerary's request for what I remember the great author of "The New-comes" and "Esmond" considered an ungentlemantly breach of confidence upon Mr. Yates's part. The satirical reference, too, to Mr. Yates as a man of letters" by reason of his former connection with the Post Office, is rather cruel. However, I dare say Mr. Yates can afford to ignore the attack, for, so far at least, the *World* has proved a great pecuniary success. It is only a few short years indeed since Mr. Yates was so hopelessly in debt that he was forced to make a composition with his creditors of some two or three shillings in the pound, yet now he has a handsome house at the Westend, a country cottage upon the Thames, and he is the happy possessor at once of a steamlaunch and a pair of thorough-breds. The writer in the *Contemporary Review* next proceeds to sketch the quarrel which arose between Mr. Yates, Mr. Lucy, and Mr. Labouchere, and which resulted in Mr. Lucy's starting *Mayfair*, and in Mr. Labouchere's issuing the newspaper, "which," says the *Contemporary* reviewer," with a happy audacity be called *Truth*." After severely criticising the staple contents of both, *Mayfair* and *Truth*, the reviewer proceeds to speak of the *Whitehall Review*. Of this last journal he remarks, that its contents are "as vapid and silly as its title," and that it is "chiefly distinguished for a series of highly ornate and flattering portraits of lady 'leaders of society.'" Finally, the reviewer expresses his opinion that the present rage for journals of the type which he has been describing is only a temporary "craze," and that they, or at all events the majority of them, will speedily sink into "dishonourable graves." I need hardly say that this article in the *Contemporary Review* has caused no small amount of flattering in journalistic dovecotes this week for the contributors to the various journals which are so unsparingly attacked in the *Contemporary* are both well known and numerous. The article has, too, been much talked about in other than purely journalistic circles, and its piquancy has been highly relished. I will, however, make no further reference to the article in my present letter than to remark that one of the chief "points" in its unsparing attack upon the *World* has been greatly intensified by the insertion in this week's number of that journal of a portentously silly article, entitled "A Word of Warning to the Prince of Wales."

WILD BEASTS AND SNAKES IN MADRAS.

THE Board of Revenue have submitted to Goverment their report on the results of the measure taken for the destruction of wild beasts and snakes during the year 1876. A statement in the form prescribed accompanies, of which the following is an abstract:—

	Number killed.		Amount of Reward.
Elephants	2	Rs.	50
Tigers	236	...	10,690
Leopards	844	...	13,166
Cheetahs	177	...	3,777
Bears	133	...	709
Wolves	39	...	64
Hyenas	164	...	594
Other Animals	4,741	...	794
Snakes	532	...	...
Total...	6,868	...Rs.	29,844

The number of tigers killed in 1876 was about the same as that in 1875. Most of them were killed in the Northern Circars, Malabar and Coimbatore. Of the twenty-four killed in Coimbatore, sixteen were shot and eight poisoned, four others appear to have taken the poison laid for them, but it is not known with what effect as they went off and and have not since been heard of.

Leopards and Cheetahs.—The total number killed in 1876 was 1,021 against 918 in 1875, and the amount of reward granted, Rs. 16,943 against Rs. 1,686.

Of the 133 bears killed, 107 belong to the Northern Circars. The number killed in 1875 was 154.

The number of wolves killed was thirty-nine, exactly the number killed in 1875.

The total number of hyenas destroyed was 164 against 139 in 1875.

The total number of other animals killed was 4,741 against 5,302 in 1875, and the amount of reward granted Rs. 794 against Rs. 918.

No reward is granted for the destruction of snakes, and as a consequence the number killed is probably not correctly reported. The number reported, however, is 532 against 3,075 in 1875.

The total loss of human life by wild animals and snake bite was, if the reports are to be trusted, considerably less in 1876 than in 1875. The returns show only 162 deaths in 1876 against 268 in 1875 by wild animals and 819 against 1,268 by snake bite; but the Board apprehend that the number reported is not trustworthy.

The loss of cattle was 10,822 against 11,934 in the preceding year; that caused by tigers, leopards, and wolves being respectively 3,231, 2,235 and 3,681.

THE STORM-WAVE IN BENGAL.

THE despatch of the Secretary of State on the cyclone and storm-wave of 1st November 1876 is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Writing on the 2nd August, the Marquis of Salisbury says:—

Although this calamity, as regards the immediate loss life occasioned by it, is almost without a parallel in history, it is a matter of satisfaction to observe that the estimate at first formed of the number of deaths was considerably in excess of the reality. On the other hand, it is distressing to see that the ravages of cholera, following close upon the track of the first named disaster, have carried off no less than 75,000 lives. I gather from the present papers that the total mortality occasioned by the cyclone-wave and the ensuing cholera amounted at the end of last March to about 165,000, or, say, 50,000 within the first rough estimate of the number of those who died by drowning alone. The extraordinary, though not wholly unprecedented, inundation which was the immediate cause of the loss of life has, together with the physical cause and development of the cyclone itself, received very careful investigation at the hands of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. His exhaustive and lucid report shows that this great flood was due to an unusually high tidal wave, followed by the storm-wave of the advancing cyclone, both these phenomena being intensified by a violent north wind, succeeded immediately by south-west and west winds—an aggravation of conditions which combined to flood the whole to the low lands and islands about the estuary of the Megna to a depth of between 10 and 45 feet. Both the storm and inundation appear to have been in some degree foreseen by the natives in Sundeep and Hattiya Islands which suffered most severely from the same. It is much to be deplored, too, that very few took heed of the traditional warning conveyed by the "roaring sound," which is described as having been heard in the Bay to the south for two or three days previously. The outbreak of cholera, which forms the subject of two later despatches, was a calamity, the evil effects of which were, as might be expected, proportioned to the magnitude of the preceding one. Although the civil and medical officers under the Government of Bengal appear to have devised most judicious measures for preventing the spread of the disease, it has not been possible everywhere to carry out these, owing in many places to the apathy and want of co-operation on the part of the natives. A notable exception is recorded in the case of some native gentlemen and villagers of Chittagong, who, I observe with pleasure, rendered most serviceable aid to the medical staff during the prevalence of the epidemic in the town. By the 1st of April the strenuous efforts of the Bengal officers appear to have effectually stamped out the disease. I have much pleasure in expressing my concurrence with the Lieutenant-Governor in the sense he has expressed of the value of the energy and judgment shown by his civil and medical officers in their relief measures throughout the duration of this great calamity. The possibility of providing safeguards against future loss of life by inundations, by the erection of mounds, or by other measures, such as those alluded to in Sir Richard Temple's valuable minute of the 21st November last, will, I have no doubt, occupy the serious attention of Your Excellency's Government. I request that ten additional copies of Mr. Elliott's report may be forwarded to this office.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

OFFICIAL SALARIES AND PENSIONS IN ENGLAND.

UNDER the very unattractive title of "Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom," Her Majesty's Government has just printed and issued a return of all the receipts and expenditure of the United Kingdom in respect to individuals as distingnished from imports and exports and also from taxation. For instance, it gives us an account of the receipts from the Ashantee Expedition, the fees brought into the pocket of the Chancellor of the Exchequer through the various public offices, the gross and net receipts of the income and Property Tax, the income arising out of the London, Dublin, and Edinburgh *Gazettes*, the revenues of the woods and forests and of the Post Office, &c. But the most interesting portion of this Blue-book, in the eyes of the British rate and tax payer, will be found in its statements as to the salaries now enjoyed by the officers of the Crown, civil and legal, and the pensions to which they are entitled in respect of past services of themselves or, in some cases, of their ancestors. For instance, in pages 47-64 will be found a full list of the salaries enjoyed by the Judges of the land and by the rest of our legal staff, from the Lord Chancellor, who sits upon his throne enjoying his £10000 a year down to a gentleman who figures as "Patent Messenger for South Wales" with his modest annuity of £13 18s. 4d. Again, on page 38 the annual allowance to each of the members of the Royal Family will be found. Her Majesty (including, of course, her Civil List, the salaries and expenses of the Royal Household, the Royal Bounty and Special Service Fund, &c.) received in the year March, 1876-March, 1877, the sum of £406,709 19s. 9d.; the Prince of Wales £40,000; the Duke of Edinburgh, £25,000; the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, each £15,000; the Princess of Wales, £10,000; the Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; the Crown Princess of Prussia, £8,000; the Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and the Duchess of Cambridge, each £6,000; the Princess Mary of Teck, £5,000; the Princess Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, £3,000. Turning to the diplomatic pensions on page 42, we find that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe enjoys an allowance of £1,786; Lord Cowley and Lord Napier, each £1,700, Sir George Hamilton Seymour and Sir James Hudson, each £1,300, while eight or ten other gentlemen are rewarded at about half that figure. The chief pensioners for their own services are the following:—Lord Chancellors, each at £5,000, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Hatherley, and Lord Selborne; Sir William Erle, £3,750; and Sir Samuel Martin, Sir John Byles, Sir Henry Keating, Lord Penzance, and Sir Richard Kindersley, each figure at £3,500. Lord Eversley, as ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, is down for a pension of £4,000; while three ex-Cabinet Ministers, Sir George Grey, Mr. Spencer Walpole, and Mr. Thomas Milner Gibson, have each £2,000. But, perhaps, the most curious portion of the Blue book is page 39, which give us a list of the hereditary pensions—that is, of pensions enjoyed now by individuals on account of their fathers' or their ancestors's naval and military services. The Duke of Marlborough has £4,000 a year, on account of the services of the winner of Blenheim, while a like sum is secured to the present and next Dukes of Wellington, but to no further Duke, on account of Waterloo. In like manner, to the title of Lord Dodney there is affixed a pension of either £1,000 or £2,000, for this book does not make it quite clear which, in perpetuity, while the present Viscount St. Vincent, the third holder of that title, enjoys a pension of £3,000, which, however, dies with him. It appears that the nation in 1806-7 annexed in perpetuity a pension of £3,500 to every Earl Nelson to the end of time; while the present Lord Combermere and his son alone will receive the £2,000 pension with which his coronet is endowed. Every Lord Exmouth, as long as the title shall last, will draw £2,000 from the nation; but Lords Seaton, Napier of Magdala, Keane, Hardinge Gough, and Raglan, and their next immediate successors in their respective titles and no descendants in a further degree will enjoy the same amount respectively. The pensions, each of £1,000, enjoyed by Sir W. Fenwick Williams, Sir Henry M. Havelock, and Lady Havelock, and by the widows of Lords Elgin and Mayo, Governors-General of India, are for life only. The Right Hon. William Beresford, late Secretary at War, draws a salary of £83 a year as "Keeper of the Tennis Court" at Hampton Court Palace, and the following names still stand as the receivers, as pensioners, "for loss of Post Fines":—Sir Thomas Colebrook, £60 15s.; the Marquis of Salisbury, £4 10s.; Sir Edward Halse, £10 4s. 6d.; the Duke of Norfolk, £56 0s. 2d; and the Earl of Powis £3-18s. 8d.; while the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg draw £1,798 2s. 10d., and Lord Bath, presumably as one of them, £1,200, and the heirs of William Penn no less than £4,000. It may also astonish the world to find that there are still living old servants of Queen Charlotte to draw £3:0 a year, while one of those of George III. draws £10 quarterly. £9,559 yearly goes into the pockets of persons who were put upon their Civil Lists by Kings George IV. and William IV. This book, we may add, bears the signature of Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., and was ordered to be printed in August, 1877.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS TRADUCERS.

(*Truth.*)

IN a State where, "the king reigns, but does not govern," is not only a figure of rhetoric, but an actual fact, a Sovereign, who honestly acts upon this dictum, has no easy part to play, for all positions are inherently false, where much is left vague and undefined, and where theoretical rights conflict with restrictive realities. A Constitutional Monarch has often to think one thing and to do another thing. He has to follow the advice of ministers, without necessarily believing in the wisdom of their advice, and he must carefully conceal this divergency of opinion. His existence is a dual one. In all State affairs, the individual has to be merged in the Prince, whilst in social matters the individual exercises a potent influence. As his political acts afford no field for criticism, for they are not his own, that morbid curiosity, which always dogs the steps of those in high position, is ever seeking to invade his privacy, and the Paul Prys of society, under the pretence of fulfilling some great public duty, love to sit in judgment upon his social and domestic relations.

Perhaps no Sovereign, who has ever occupied the throne of Great Britain, has more perfectly fulfilled the difficult conditions of constitutional Royalty than Queen Victoria. So long as the Prince Consort lived to share with Her Majesty the cares and troubles of her exalted position, she not only paid the closest attention to her official duties, and gave an undrudging support to the different Ministers, who swayed the destinies of the nation, but her Court was a splendid one, whilst her life and that of her Consort served as an example of the domestic virtues. Since the death of Prince Albert, the Queen has not relaxed in her devotion to affairs of State, and whenever any calamity has occurred, she has been ready with her aid and sympathy, but she has passed the greater portion of each year in rural retirement. At first, this called forth many complaints from those, who imagined, that the stability of the British Empire, with all its countless millions, and all its varied interests, hinges upon London seasons being brilliant, and London tradesmen making money. These querulous repinings, however, never found an echo beyond the metropolis. Her Majesty's married life had been a pure and a noble one. Cold abstract loyalty to the Queen had become respectful admiration for the woman. When her domestic happiness was shattered by the death of her Consort, and she was left alone in the isolation of the throne, her subjects felt a deep sympathy for her, and none now are found to blame her, because she has turned away from the pomp and ceremony of a Court, and from the frivolities that are doubly empty to those who have a corroding sorrow, and lives out her solitary widowhood in sad and dignified seclusion.

Her eldest son became the head of the family, and on him devolved those social duties, which are the birthright of the Sovereign. The Prince of Wales married early, and his marriage was one of personal inclination. His young Danish bride has become a matron, without losing the grace and beauty, that were her dowry, and the Royal couple have endeared themselves in a singular degree to the nation. The Princess has adopted England as her home, and Englishmen have adopted the Princess as one of their idols. Wherever she appears, she is accompanied by a murmur of affectionate admiration. She is, to all classes, what Marie Antoinette was to the old French nobility, as Burke saw her at Versailles—"a delightful vision decorating and cheering the elevated sphere in which she moves, glittering like the morning star full of life, and splendour, and joy."

Of Queen Victoria's children, the Prince of Wales is the most popular. For this, there are many reasons. All former Heirs-apparent of the House of Hanover have endeavoured to play an important part, by joining either one political party or another, and have been in chronic opposition to the constitutional advisers of the Sovereign. The Prince of Wales may have, and probably has, his own private opinions, in regard to passing political events, and his own personal political predilections, but, what these are, he never allows to be known, and, whoever the Ministers of his Royal mother may be, he neither secretly intrigues against them, nor openly criticises their acts. Should he ever ascend the throne, he will be compromised by no entangling political ties, but will be the Sovereign of the nation, and not of a party. Debarred by his sense of the responsibilities of the future, from entering into the arena of politics, his Royal Highness, in his pursuits, his tastes and his mode of life, is a typical English gentleman. He is neither a bookworm nor a milksop, but he has the keen intuition, that can only be acquired by having mixed freely with his fellow-men. He never shirks the multi-

farious social duties that are thrust upon him, nor does he ever allow either pleasure or weariness to interfere with their punctual fulfilment. He is ever willing to preside at public dinners, to open institutes, and other establishments, connected with the commercial, artistic, or literary development of the country, and to take a leading part in works of charity. On such occasions he never spares himself. The most solemn official gatherings which he attends, as the Representative and Heir of the Sovereign, are lightened by his cordial and sympathetic manner, and, whilst inferior magnates, under the infliction of long-drawn speeches, are sad and gloomy as Martyrs, he, to all outward appearance, is an attentive and interested listener. The idea of visiting India was, we believe, his own. It was eagerly adopted by those, who knew, that the presence of the Prince, in that distant dependency, would foster the loyalty of the native nobility to the English connection. For months, without repining he held Durbars, and submitted to the rigid and wearisome etiquette, which is so dear to Orientals, whilst, with a higher courage than that which affronts death on the battle-field, he risked his life, every hour, amid the crowds of fanatics that surrounded him, wherever he went.

The Prince is fond of field-sports, and rides well to hounds, whilst he shares with the humblest of his future subjects that fondness for racing, which is one of our national characteristics. He is equally at home on the ocean, as in the hunting-field, and at the covert side, and he is a bold and successful yachtsman. When in London, he is, like his ancestor, George III., a great patron of theatres, and so singularly is he in unison with theatre-goers, that managers are ever anxious to know his real opinion of a new play, for what pleases him, is almost certain to please the public. In Norfolk, where he has purchased an estate, he leads the life of a country gentleman, talks learnedly with his neighbours about crops, has strong opinions respecting the merits of different breeds of sheep and cattle, and is never so happy as when he has carried off a prize at an agricultural meeting. There he mixes, almost as a private gentleman, with squires and farmers, and as his popularity in the country where he resides, and where he is so well known, is unbounded, amongst high and low, it is only reasonable to suppose that it is merited, for the severest censors of Princes are those who come in habitual contact with them.

An English Prince does not require, in order to ensure respect, to wrap himself up in the cold and haughty reserve of some autocrat of a few square miles; nor would it be tolerated, were he to carry into the relations of social existence, the curt military stiffness, that is affected by some foreign potentates. The Prince of Wales has to maintain the dignity of Royalty, whilst associating with gentlemen, as the first gentleman amongst them, rather than as their future ruler. It is no easy task to be familiar, without encouraging undue familiarity; to converse, on equal terms, and yet to preserve a certain superiority of position; to be socially amiable, without descending to absolute social equality; and to be Royal, without any of the external trappings of Royalty. There are foreign Courts, where Royal and Serene Highnesses are positively social calamities, owing to the atmosphere of etiquette, that surrounds them, wherever they go; and there are also Royal Highnesses, whose dislike to etiquette has driven them to take refuge in the company of obscure boon companions and ignoble buffoons. The Prince of Wales, with great tact, has steered clear of the Scylla of frigid etiquette and the Charybdis of low companionship. Whatever he does, is done with hearty energy, for he has a wondrous capacity to throw himself, heart and soul, into the occupation of the moment. His presence is no embarrassment. When he is a guest at a private party, not only does he confer a quasi-official honour upon his host, but he conduces, by his personal qualities, to the success of his host's entertainment. His wise father sent him, as an undergraduate, to our two great Universities where he made many friends. The calculating caution, that gives the cold shoulder to a friend in adversity, is utterly repugnant to his nature. He has, more than once, pushed this fidelity in friendship to the verge of discretion, but, if this be an error of judgment, it is not a vice of the heart. Posterity does not so much rebuke the friendship of the Prince Regent with Brummel, when the dandy was the leader of fashion, as the hard selfishness with which the Regent turned his back upon his worthless friend, when he was infirm, old, and ruined.

People may respect, and even worship, those great creatures, who share with the gods immunity from error. But such mechanical beings are rarely popular. To be loved, a Prince must be a man, with human sympathies, human virtues, and human weaknesses, provided only that these latter are of a manly sort. The Prince of Wales is no mere constitutional lay figure. He is no wooden idol, raised above humanity on a pedestal in some solemn temple. He is a man, like other men, of real flesh and blood. His virtues are of the amiable kind, and, if he has faults—and who has not—he has also *les qualités de ses défauts*. His untrained geniality, and keen appreciative enjoyment of the occupation or pastime of the hour, would, were he a private individual, secure him hosts of warm friends, and he possesses, moreover, the rarest of all gifts, that of pleasing without apparent effort. He knows how to say the right thing to all who are brought in contact with him, and at the right time. A few kind words from a Prince go a long way to win hearts, and these kind words he never stints. If he stands by his friends, this is surely better than to turn his back upon them, when they need his countenance. If he is somewhat lavish in money matters, this is preferable to the Representative Man of the wealthiest nation in the world being a sordid and penurious niggard. If, sometimes, in his anxiety to put all, with whom he comes in contact, at their ease, he treats his fellow-men as his social equals, this forgetfulness of self would hardly be advantageously exchanged for chilling pride and unapproachable *hauteur*. If it amuses him, when freed from the trammels of duty, *desipere in loco*, if he visits the country-houses of his friends, if he travels from place to place, if he shoots, hunts, yachts, and enjoys himself after the manner of those, who pass as models of English gentlemen, why is this to be imputed to him as a crime? There are men, who prefer to read a treatise on metaphysics to pursuing a fox, but it does not follow, that these book-worms are the better citizens, and, most assuredly, they are not the most popular ones. The calling of a Prince is to be neither a pedant nor a prig. James I., who was the most contemptible of our Kings, was both a most learned pedant, and a most objectionable prig.

That solemn Polonii, devoted to the trivial business, in which they are Past Masters, should wish, that the Prince of Wales should pass his existence, wrapped up in his Robes of State, grand, dignified, and unapproachable, even in his lighter moments, and that they should secretly moan over his shortcomings, when he sinks the Prince in the gentleman, is not surprising; and it is still less surprising, that the Prince, like Hamlet, should decline to model himself on the pattern of Polonius. The moanings of these high priests of etiquette are innocuous. So, too, are the protests against the "good fellowship" of the Prince, which, more than anything else, tends to render Royalty popular. They are mainly indulged in by those hangers-on to the outskirts of fashionable society, who, notwithstanding all their efforts, have failed to obtain Royal invitations. Nothing is more spiteful than disappointed social ambition. But these would-be guests of Royalty are not satisfied with sadly shaking their heads, whenever the name of the Prince is mentioned, as though they could tell much, if only they would, but they circulate tales about him, and give currency to stories which lack even a foundation of truth. When the Princess of Wales recently paid a short visit to her brother in Greece, these busybodies ran about recounting to all who would listen to them, that her Royal Highness had long been a suffering and ill-used wife, and that she had insisted upon leaving her husband, with the deliberate intention never to return. When she came back, they explained, that she had been induced to do so, out of regard for her children, and, even now, they still hint, that she is only prevented from seeking refuge from neglect with her parents, because of the strength of her maternal affections. Even these have of late, they would have it believed, not been warm enough to counterbalance her desire to fly from a home, that is no fitting home for her; and when the King of Denmark recently visited her, it was whispered by these malicious babblers, that he had been summoned, in order to use his influence with her to remain in England. The tale is, we need hardly say, the purest and most undiluted romance. The Princess is happy in the affection of her husband, and the Royal couple live together, at Marlborough House and at Sandringham, in perfect harmony. But what of this? The story was an adroit attempt to render the Prince unpopular, by playing off, against his popularity, that of the Princess, and it was most zealously propagated at the very moment, when the Royal parents were weighed down with anxiety, respecting the health of their firstborn.

Nothing that the Prince can do finds favour in the eyes of these persistent detractors, and everything that he does do, is perverted against him. If he goes for a short excursion without the Princess, because her health will not allow her to accompany him, or because she happens to prefer to remain quietly at home, he neglects her; if she goes with him, he drags her from place to place in his mania for change; if he says half-a-dozen consecutive words to a pretty woman, there is "more in it than meets the eye;" if he talks to an agreeable woman, he is in love with her and she with him. One would really suppose, that these amiable persons consider that he alone, of all men, ought only to be permitted to speak to the uglier and the stupider section of the fair sex. What is harmless conversation in the case of another, is criminal conversation in his case. What, when proffered by others, are the attentions that wit and beauty have a royal right to command, when proferred by him, are compromising and scandalous advances. All this is, no doubt, as old as Royalty itself, but it is not the less mean and contemptible. The hangers-on of the court of the first Pharaoh, who sat upon the throne of Eygpt, probably gossipped about him. If he looked twice at the same woman, they worshipped her to her face, abused her behind her back, and winked away her reputation. If he spoke to one of them frequently, the others felt that his condescension was misplaced. If he addressed a kind word to any one, who was not in their "set," they groaned and moaned over the "degradation" of Royalty. If Pharaoh travelled through his dominions, they thought that he would have better consulted his dignity by remaining in his palace at Thebes; if he did not travel, they opined that it would be better were he to do so. If he hunted, they sighed because he was not more literary; if he devoted himself to literature, they called him unmanly and a bookworm. If he was affable, it was at the expense of dignity; if he was dignified, it was at the expense of affability. Human nature is ever the same. Those who roam just outside the charmed circle of the Court of Albert Edward, like Peris at the gate of Paradise, disconsolate, are ever endeavouring to gain a sort of social currency, by repeating small twaddling details respecting the habits and pursuits of Royal persons, and revenging themselves, because their servility has not proved an open sesame, by inventing falsehoods and circulating pernicious lies about the Prince. An invitation to Marlborough House, or even to Chiswick, would convert the most brazen of these detractors into the most zealous of admirers, and the sun would have no spots, if they were only allowed to bask in its rays.

But, of late, the abuse of the Prince of Wales has not been confined to this ignoble herd. There are journals, which seek to obtain an unhealthy notoriety by pandering to an idle curiosity respecting his privacy, and which treat their readers to minute descriptions of the horses that he rides, the cows that he breeds, the furniture of the rooms where he lives, and the pots and pans in his kitchen. Nothing is too paltry to be forced into print, provided it can only be associated with him, for the Prince is "good copy." A journal, when in this vein, bespatters him with mawkish flattery, and holds him up as the model of every public and private virtue. But, no sooner is this mine exhausted, than the same journal turns round and reviles him; the saint of yesterday becomes sinner of to-day; the manly, genial gentlemen becomes a cold and heartless voluptuary; the orgies of Carlton House dim before those of Marlborough House. He is no longer compared to the best Princes of his house, but to the worst, and the parallel is no longer in his favour. "The fierce light that beats upon a throne," now, as Tennyson sings, "blackens every blot." More is implied than is said. All malicious scraps of gossip, that have ever been invented by disappointed courtiers, become "confirmation strong, as proofs of Holy Writ." He is stabbed by inuendoes and by vague hints, as well as by open calumny. And then, on this precious farrago of rambling and rabid twaddle, the like of which might have made the *Satirist* sell a few extra copies, the journalist, in the name, forsooth, of outraged virtue, of English morality, and of domestic purity, heaps up phrases of solemn protests, of the cant with which Satan might have accompanied his proverbial quotations from the Scriptures, and warns the Prince, who is traduced, no longer to commit the errors, of which it seems good to this chivalrous mountebank to accuse him.

There are in England men—and, perhaps, not a few—who conscientiously prefer a Republican to a Monarchical form of government. But *haud tali auxilio*, would they do battle in defence of their political theories?—for one reason why they entertain them is, because a Monarchy is productive of backstair gossip, of servile adulation, and of scurrilous mendacity.

When a man, in a private situation, is publicly assailed in the Press, he has his remedy in his own hands. The Prince of Wales, however, can be attacked without any fear of consequences. It is impossible for him to defend himself, or even to reply. No journal should invade the privacy of the cottage of the poorest peasant in the land. His domestic life regards no one but himself, and those dependent upon him. And the threshold of a palace should be as sacred from prying intrusion as that of a cottage—nay, more so, because, as we have already pointed out, the peasant can defend himself, and the Prince cannot. Even supposing, that all the idle gossip about the Prince of Wales were as true as it is false, it should not find a place in the columns of any respectable newspaper. The liberty of the Press would be an insupportable curse were it to degenerate into pretended moralists enforcing their precepts by examples, drawn from the private lives of individuals. The line of demarcation, between what may legitimately be published, and what may not, in regard to private matters, ought, in the interests of all, to be rigidly maintained. No one has a right to enter his neighbour's house, and to open every door, in order to expose to the public gaze the skeleton, which every one is supposed to have in some cupboard. To assail the character of an idividual, be he Prince, or be he peasant, by half-uttered inuendos, is the very vilest of calumnies, and the offence is aggravated when these inuendos serve as the theme for a hypocritical sermon on morality. The calumnies, which have found a living habitation in the columns of certain of our contemporaries, respecting the Prince of Wales, and the solemn warnings, for which they form the text, will do him no harm. On the contrary, they will increase his popularity. They are opposed to all good feeling and all generous instincts. The rough but manly love of fair play, which is one of the characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race, will, we are convinced, lead our readers to deprecate them as heartily as we do. Their effect, unless we are mistaken in the tone of the remarks that have casually come to our ears, will be to call forth defenders amongst those would not, like ourselves, have gone out of the way to fight the battles of his Royal Highness, had he not been so cruelly, so unjustly, and so wantonly assailed.

AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA writes:—

Everybody knows the story of Horace Walpole's encounter with the highwayman; but I am not certain whether the capital story of the highwayman, the Quaker, and the country girl who hid the twenty-pound note in her hair, is also "universally" known. I read it many years ago as a subject for translation in a book of Portuguese exercises; but when or where it originally appeared I do not know. I will try to compress the tale within the compass, so to speak, of a nutshell. Scene, the interior of the stage coach from London to York, some time in the last century. Personages, in addition to the usual complement of "insides," a pretty country girl, with a luxuriant head of hair under her straw hat, and a demure Quaker. Rumble, jog, jolt, rattle; change horses; rattle, jolt, jog, rumble; change horses again. Between dinner and supper time desultory conversation. Pretty country girl explains with charming naivete how she has been at service in London; how she is going to York to be married (here she blushes); how she has saved up twenty pounds as her dower; and how (for fear of highwaymen) she has concealed a bank bill for that amount in her tresses. The moon rises. Enter at one of the windows the "half-length" of a black-visored highwayman with a cocked pistol. "Your money or your life!" General consternation. Travellers proceed to hand over. A tolerably good harvest for the man in the mask. Quaker gives up a fat little bag containing no less than forty spade guineas. Pretty country girl surrenders, sobbing, two William and Mary half crowns, a Queen Anne shilling, and a silver huswife. Is this all? Does the highwayman ride away? No; like Oliver Twist, he asks for more. "Ain't none or you hid nothin'?" he asks gruffly; and again he points his pistol menacingly. Then up and speaks that false Quaker. "One of us, Friend," he says, "has, I grieve to say, made concealment of treasure. Yonder young woman hath a bill for twenty pounds hidden in her top-knot." Highwayman grins. Country girl, with much weeping and wailing, unbinds her bonny hair. Hands over her poor little marriage portion to highwayman. Hard-hearted miscreant rides away. Anguish of despoiled heroine. Ruined, utterly ruined! Nice young man wont have anything to say to her now. Die old maid. Despair. Torrent of virtuous indignation on perfidious Broad-brim's head. General and particular desire to scratch his wicked old eyes out. Guard (with blunderbuss) interferes for his protection. Quaker smiles blandly. Jog, rattle, jolt, bump. Coach arrives at York. Country girl going away from inn-yard whimpering, when Quaker beckons her aside. "Young woman," he says, "I did thee anon a grievous wrong; it is time for reparation to be made. Lest he who held the pistol should shoot, I made discovery of thy hoard. Truly, thee hadst twenty pounds in thy top-knot; *but I had twenty thousand pounds in my boots.* There are two hundred and fifty pounds. Go and be happy, for I am sure thee is good." Quaker turns out to be the wealthiest banker in York. General dance of the characters. Tableau, Curtain, End. I wonder how many different versions there have been within the last four or five thousand years or so of this old story and to how many lands it wandered before it got into the Portuguese exercise-book?

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,943.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines or under.

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	3 8
Third do.	2 8
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Aline but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-4 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

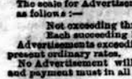
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, 165 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on SATURDAY, the 13th October 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Yingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 11th October 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, on TUESDAY, the 9th October 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th Oct. 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA VIA SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, TORRES STRAITS.

THE Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have arranged to despatch a first class passenger steamer once in every 73 days from Batavia for Port Darien, Townsville, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

The first steamer will leave Batavia 8th May, and thereafter the sailings will be as follows :—

20th July.
2nd October.
14th December.

Through Cargo and passages can be booked from Calcutta or any other port in India by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Time occupied on voyage from Calcutta to Batavia, 20 days (about), Batavia to Adelaide 42 days (about), Calcutta to Adelaide 62 days (about).

For Freight or passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Managing Agents B. I. S. N. Company, Limited, Calcutta.
or
W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines & Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

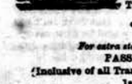
For hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE, S. S. TRINACRIA,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* KURRACHEE.



WILL sail about the 10th instant. For passage, apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

JEAN-VINCENT BULLEY'S PARISIAN TOILET VINEGAR,

AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE DAILY BATH DURING THE HOT WEATHER IS EMINENTLY REFRESHING & SALUBRIOUS, PROMOTING THE FUNCTION OF THE SKIN AND IMPARTING AN AGREEABLE PERFUME TO THE BODY.

Large bottle, Cash ..... Re. 1 each.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,

Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 25	per doz.
Cuvelier's Fine Brandy	,, 24	,,
From A. COLLIN (Chalons)		
Carte Blanche Champagne	,, 30	,,
From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)		
St. Julien Claret quarts	,, 9	,,
Lormont Claret ,,	,, 12	,,
Chateau Belair ,,	,, 16	,,
Haut Barsac ,,	,, 15	,,
Chablis ,,	,, 16	,,
From DE LAAGE FILS & Co.		
Cognac—L. Béchade	,, 18	,,

Pints of all the Wines can be had at Re. 2 per case of two dozen extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS to announce that she will give TWO GRAND CONCERT AND OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENTS at the above Hall

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10TH,
AND
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11TH,
ASSISTED BY

MISS ELCIA MAY,
THE CELEBRATED PRIMA DONNA ;
MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON,
BARITONE VOCALIST ;
AND
MR. JOHN MORRIS,
AMERICAN COMEDIAN.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 3 | SECOND CLASS .... Rs. 2
THIRD CLASS ..... Re. 1.

MILITARY IN UNIFORM HALF PRICE TO SECOND AND THIRD CLASS SEATS.

Children under 12 years of age, half price to First Class only.

Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9-15.

Carriages may ordered for 11-15.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th Oct.
	CHINA	3016	400	T. Alderton	15th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	29th do.
(s)	KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
	BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W. Haselwood	26th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	3722	450	J. E. Babot	16th Oct, at 3 p. m.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.
GEELONG	1535	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd October 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Feutiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SIAM	3500	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES AT THE SHARE BAZAAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar by order of Dorabjee Muncherje , Esq., on account and risk of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq., the following shares, viz. :—

7 shares The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 2197, 2752, 2019, 1264, 1431, 475, and 477.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 8th October 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Confectioner's Kit, Furniture, &c., at Moos Buildings, Grant Road.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the above mentioned place, the whole of the confectioners kit, furniture, &c., the property of Mr. Catherin, the same comprises English tin and copper, ice jelly and cake moulds, butty pans, cooking stove, copper utensils, glass and crockery wares, chest of drawers, camp cots, kerosine lamps, glass and crockery ware, wearing apparels, books, &c.

The property will be on view from Monday, the 8th inst.

ANCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, a fine cottage piano, a rosewood harmonium, a first-class French billiard table, hanging gas chandeliers, wall argand lamps, &c., at Grant Road, opposite the Moos Buildings.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Michael Delima, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Also, on the same day at 4 p. m., a valuable bungalow ; full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glasswares, a first-class light open carriage, a pair of Bay Australian carriage horses, plants, books, &c., at Tarwady, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNEIT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome house hold furniture, carriage, horses, &c., the property of H. W. Payne, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th October 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th October, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :

10 bales grey shirtings,
9 cases white ground madder prints.
2 cases white ground fancy prints.
1 case T. red prints.
A lot of Chinese and Japanese curiosities consisting of stuffed birds, fans, jars and bowls, cabinets, workboxes, silk, quilt, &c.
6 Fire proof safes by Thomas Wittier and Sons 30, 32, and 34 inches.
A quantity of furniture of a gentleman comprising tables, couches, cots, chairs, presses, teapoys, sideboard, an aquarium with gold fishes, &c., &c.
On account of the concerned—
15 bales grey shirtings, 8¼ lbs., salt water damaged.
At 2 P.M.
A chestnut Persian horse 15 hands high, good brougham or buggy horse, and has been ridden by a gentleman.

McEVAN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms, on SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., a consignment of this excellent well-known beer, just landed ex s. s. Trinacria, consisting of—

105 casks each 4 dozen quarts.
45 Do. 7 do. pints.

in small lots to suit the requirement of buyers.

NOTICE.

The valuable Library and other effects of the late Andrew Lyon, Esq., B. C. S., will be sold by Public Auction, by order of the Administrator General, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at their rooms, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. The Library consists mostly of law books, and the effects comprise plated table goods, palanquin clock, garments, &c., &c., of which catalogues will be printed.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

The undersigned are instructed by Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., on account and at the risk of the firm of Assanund Anundass, the following parcels of pearls:

1	parcel	390	pearls 115 chows.
1	,,	676	110 ,,
1	,,	881	90 ,,
1	,,	2322	125 ,,
1	,,	small	38 ,,
1	,,	,,	25 ,,
1	,,	565	button pearls 8 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, a mahogany self-acting Pianoforte, rich 6 light Candelabra Carpets, Pier Glasses, Hanging Argand Lustres, Vase Lamps, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, Marble and German Slabs for flooring, Teak Doors with frames, &c., at No. 40, Cumballa Hill, near the bungalow of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, Esq.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction a No. 40, Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 18th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., the valuable household furniture, self-acting piano, brougham, &c., of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and catalogues will be published.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th October 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE HALF SHARE OF SALT BATTY GROUND, NEAR THE RACE COURSE AT BYCULLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Official Assignee of the High Court the following :—

All the right title and interest of the insolvent, Nagurdas Purmanundass, in all that piece or parcel of foras freehold salt batty ground, situate, lying and being at or near the Race Course at Byculla without the Fort walls of Bombay, being one half share in the whole as tenant in common (and not as joint tenant) with Gooljee Bootram, which said piece or parcel of land is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by the public ground of Goolam Hoosein Pus oodin Patchobas, on or towards the west side thereof by the public passage, on or towards the north side thereof by the ground of Nagoo Ashna Daman Teer, and on or towards the south side thereof by the ground of Ebrahim Telly, and which said ground contains by admeasurement Seven Thousand One Hundred and Fifteen square yards or one Hundred and Eighteen burgas and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, and is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 170.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th October 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, &c. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

BEGS to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing and Piano. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance .... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

A HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 5-30 p. m.

By Order of the Trustees,
A. C. WATT,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, October 3, 1877.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 250 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, that a FINAL CALL of Rs. 250 per Share on the Shares of this Company has THIS DAY been MADE PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Treacher's Building, Rampart Row West, on or before the 1st day of November 1877. Interest, at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum, will be given to those Shareholders who will pay the amounts due in respect of the above Call before the 1st November 1877, and interest at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum will be charged on all sums due in respect of the said Call not paid on or before the aforesaid date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

13, Treacher's Building, Bombay, October 5, 1877.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સીંધ એન્ડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 150 per each Share is DECLARED, for the year ending 31st August 1877, PAYABLE to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on and after MONDAY, the 8th October, 1877, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 3 p. m., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Directors,
હા૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, October 5, 1877.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાશ ધસપીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 75 per each whole Share and Rs. 18¾ per each quarter share is DECLARED for the year ending 30th June 1877, PAYABLE to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on and after MONDAY, the 8th October 1877, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p. m., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Directors,
હા. મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, October 6, 1877.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen do. Rs. 22.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

on sale at the several establishments of

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his pegs, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Bishly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	5 0 to 10 0	
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro plate.	14 0 to 30 0	
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0 to 10 0	
ICE TONGS do.	4 8 to 6 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,

FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,

in small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.

Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NEARING HOME.—A NEW SONG and CHORUS, by T. M. CARROLL. Price Re. 1. ROSE & Co., Fort.

REQUIRED a GRADUATE of the G. M. COLLEGE as PRIVATE PHYSICIAN to a Native Birdar. Apply to D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

KEROSEINE COOKING STOVES, complete with Kettles, Pans, &c., very convenient for Travellers, &c. JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street.

REQUIRED a STEWARD for WARDROOM MESS, H. M. S. VESTAL ; one who would act as Messman preferred. Apply to MESS CATERER, Hulk Auckland.

FOR SALE, a pair of well-bred CHESTNUT ARAB CARRIAGE HORSES, 14-2, in good condition. Price Rs. 700. May be seen daily in the Fort. Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

ICE CREAMS at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street —VANILLA and RASPBERRY. Iced Fruit drinks, Mutton and Chicken Patties, cup of Tea or of Coffee.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

THIS Department of the business is constantly receiving large accessions of every article required by Smokers, and affords a selection not to be met with elsewhere in India.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

CASH PRICE LIST.

MANILLA.

No. 1, Cheroots or Cigars ... Per thousand Rs. 90 | No. 2, Cavite Brand ..... Per thousand Rs. 70
No. 2, Do. do. ... do. ,, 50 | No. 3, Cigars ..... ,, ,, 40

CONNOISSEURS PRONOUNCE THESE BRANDS THE FINEST IMPORTED.

TRICHINOPOLY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCO.

Thomson's, Dawson's, and Noble's Muster per box of 100 ..... Re. 1 12
Do. do. per box of 250 .. ,, 4 0
Dindigul and Havannahs, per box of 100 .. Rs. 2 0
Do. do. per box of 250 .. ,, 4 8

CIGARETTES.

Cope's "Bouquet" and "Peerless" brands, per box of 100 ..... Rs. 2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds, per box of 100 ... ,, 2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouth pieces, per box of 100 ..... Rs. 2 10
Do. Do. per box of 50 ... ,, 1 8
Do. Do. per box of 24 ... ,, 0 12

TOBACCOS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WILLS'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.

Bird's Eye, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia.
Per tin, Re. 1.

SNUFF.

MACOUBA, 1st quality, per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

A HANDSOME SELECTION OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BRIARWOOD PIPES, BEST QUALITY.

CIGAR CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames: Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety,	6	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentlemen	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to	8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS.

Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
Always pretty, always fashionable.

BROOCHES, EARRINGS, BRACELETS,
Tiger Claw Jewellery of the best finish and new designs.

Oak and Silver Goods,
Biscuit Boxes, Peg Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels, and Cruet Frames. Sets of Saltcellars—2, 4 and 6 in case.

Novelties in Breakfast Cruet Frames,
"The Pump," "The Sheep." "The Cock," "The Elephant," "The Champagne Bottles," "The Vines," from Rs. 20 upwards.

Badminton Prizes,
For Badminton Tournaments. Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.

Silver Articles for Presentation,
Handsome sets of Wedding Beakers in velvet cases.

Quaint Muffineers in Cases,
Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.

The above form pretty and inexpensive presents.

6th October, 1877. RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs.	350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	,,	350
Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	,,	330
Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	,,	280
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs.	250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs.	250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	,,	200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs.	120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs.	150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs.	100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	,,	65 to ,, 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	,,	50
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs.	40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ..... Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs.	800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters	,,	800 to ,, 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	,,	400 to ,, 1,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 6TH OCT. 1877.

ALTHOUGH as regards the extent of actual transactions we have no improvement to report, a decidedly more hopeful tone has become apparent in business this week, and people are looking forward to the future with a much more confident feeling. Heavy rains have fallen throughout the Presidency, and of nearly every description of export produce, crops promise well. Gingelly Seed, which is an early crop, will be very poor, owing to the insufficiency of rain in the early part of the season, but it is a small article at least, and Cotton, Linseed, Rapeseed, and Wheat are all looking well on this side. In the North-West Provinces, whence a considerable portion of our supply of the latter article is derived, there is still a scarcity of rain, but there is ample time yet for the N. E. Monsoon to prevent famine or even distress, and with matters right there, we should be able to look forward to a fairly good season throughout the country instead of another year of famine as seemed probable six weeks ago. In Madras and some parts of this Presidency it will take some time before the effects of the past unfortunate season have disappeared, but the improvement is rapidly going on, and every day renders the position better.

The price of grain has declined very rapidly of late in the famine districts, and the pressure of traffic on the railways has consequently fallen off to a material extent. This has caused Government to remove the restriction placed on the railways two months ago whereby all other traffic was sacrificed to the famine, and although there is still a preference given to grain, for that purpose, it is hoped that a few days will see a considerable addition to the arrivals of export produce here. And, if so, the home markets are in a position to encourage business. Cotton in particular shows an amount of activity to which the market has long been a stranger, and, judging from the statistical position, is likely to advance to much higher prices. So far as Bombay is concerned, it is only to be regretted that we have not larger supplies of the staple available at such a time, as not only is the chance of good business restricted, but spinning and weaving, our one important industry, is injuriously affected thereby. The raw material has so risen in value that the working margin of the mills has nearly disappeared, and goods and yarns being at the same time almost unsaleable, some of the concerns have slightly restricted their production during the past few weeks. With the growing crops pretty well assured however, an improvement must take place ere long, and already there has been a decided pause in the rapid decline which in the value of shares was noticeable until within the past day or two. This is the first occasion on which the mills have ever had to encounter that difficulty so frequently experienced by home manufacturers—the impossibility of getting rid of their production, and it is well for them that they can now begin to see the end of it, as had we experienced another year of famine, here and in Madras, there can be little doubt, judging from the accumulation of stock which has already taken place, that some of the mills would have found it impossible to go on.

MONEY.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 29th ultimo showed a reduction in the Cash Balance of 10 lacs, the result entirely of an increased public demand. This, combined with the fact that the rates of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta stood at 3 per cent. over the Bank of Bombay, rendered an advance in the charges of the latter almost a certainty, and it was no matter for surprise, therefore, that at the weekly Board Meeting on the 3rd ultimo a rise of 1 per cent. was declared. The rate for fixed loans now stands at 8 and for demand loans at 9 per cent. per annum, and with the Bank of Bengal still 2 per cent. above them, it is not unlikely that a further rise may yet take place. We must not, however, lose sight of the fact that the great improvement in crop prospects is daily reducing the requirements for famine purposes, while with the weekly Council drafts stopped and large imports of Silver by every mail—the quantity at present on the way out from Southampton alone is no less than £1,590,000—the influences are now at work which must eventually tend to greater ease, and should the charges for money advance much higher, it would only lead to the more rapid reaction later on.

EXCHANGE.—Transactions for the mail have been very small in every way, but the tendency of the market is still firm, and rates have advanced ½ to ¾ per cent. on the week. For last steamer after our report was in print, an advance of 1/16d. was established, and business accordingly opened on the basis of 1s. 9 5/16d. for demand Bank, and 1s. 9 11/16d. to 2d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills. On Wednesday a further rise of 1/16d. took place in Bank Paper, but this was partially lost again on Thursday, owing to slightly easier advices from Calcutta. No change took place on Friday, but Saturday was again firm with a partial recovery on Thursday's decline, and we now quote:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 9¾d. to 13/32d., 6 months' sight 1s. 9¾d. to 13/16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 9¾d., 6 months' 1s. 9 5/16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 9 13/16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per rupee.

Transactions in Private Paper for this steamer have been limited by the extremely small extent of export business doing, and in Bank Bills the chief operations have been one Bank to another, the enquiry for remittance being insignificant. For future delivery there has been less doing than formerly, neither Bank nor private seller being anxious apparently to place their paper in advance of higher than current rates. For delivery up to the end of the year 3 months' sight Credits can be sold at 1s. 9 13/16d. possibly a shade less, and demand Bank Bills are obtainable at to-day's rate 1s. 9¾d. per rupee.

As regards the future course of the market, opinions seem pretty evenly balanced. The suspension of Council drafts and the probability now of a better export season than at one time seemed likely are strengthening features, but on the other hand Silver is coming forward to a large extent, and there is the likelihood that the improved crop prospects may induce a better business in imports and a proportionately increased demand for remittance. If we were asked to say to which side probabilities most tended, we should be inclined to favour the view that we have very nearly seen the top of the market, and that if there is no decline, there is not likely to be much advance until the export season becomes fairly active, which cannot well be before January next.

On Calcutta, the rate for demand drafts is the steadily receded, and from ½ per cent. premium, the quotation has now declined to par to 1/16 per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight the nominal rate is 1¼ per cent. discount.

On China, the quotation is still nominal at Rs. 215 per 100 dollars for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills.

From Hongkong, the only quotation we have for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 4s. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 5½d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Great depression and considerable anxiety to sell prevailed in the early part of the week, and business was done in Fours as low as Rs. 92½, but within the past two days a firmer tone has again set in, and although there are not many buyers, the quotation for Fours has recovered to Rs. 93½ to ¾. Fours-and-a-half we call Rs. 93½; Five-and-a-half Rs. 101¼.

SHARES.—A somewhat firmer feeling with a partial recovery in prices has been observable latterly, but previously the market was most depressed with daily declining rates, and no quotation of a general kind on the week. In *Bank* shares transactions have been few, and the only alterations are a decline of a half per cent. in Bank of Bombays—which now stand at 36 per cent. premium—and Re. 1 per share in Nationals. *Land* companies are out of favour, and difficult of sale even at the decline. We quote a full of Rs. 65 in Colaba, Rs. 25 in Mazagon, and Re. 1 per share in Port Cannings. *Press* companies are irregular and difficult to quote, but the general tendency is in favour of buyers. In *Spinning and Weaving* shares, more firmness, as we have said, is now apparent, consequent on improved crop prospects and a slight demand which has begun to make itself felt for Yarns, but our quotations are Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 per share lower on the week, and investors are shy of touching the security until they see more favourable prospects for the working of the mills.

The PIECE GOODS market has undoubtedly a better feeling about it since the last general rainfall, but so far the improvement is restricted to future prospects, and has not yet been manifested in any material increase of ready business, nor by any advance in prices. On the contrary, the clearances since last mail left are only estimated at 500 packages from first hands, and 900 packages from the Bazaar, while in Grey Shirtings and Cloths the leading qualities generally our quotations mark a decline of As. 1 to As. 2 per piece. A portion of this fall is of course due to the advance which has taken place in Exchange, but the fact is that quotations hitherto have been to a great extent nominal, and it is only when some little business comes to be done that actual rates are arrived at. Stocks of nearly all descriptions are still large, and although it is quite possible, or we may say probable, that a better demand will set in when people begin to get their crops actually in hand it will be some time before this is sufficient to induce large orders being sent home. Local goods are still most difficult to move, and stocks in the hands of the mills and first buyers are heavy.

TWIST.—For English yarns there is no improvement as yet in the demand, and although sellers in the hope of a better enquiry later on are not pressing sales prices are unaltered throughout. Local Yarns have in decidedly better request during the past day or two, and considerable purchases are reported, chiefly for Calcutta at last rates—a cause a recovery of ¼ anna per lb. from the lowest point.

METALS.—*Copper.*—The demand is as limited as ever and with the rise in Exchange, prices have given way As. 4 to As. 12 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* in the same way is difficult of sale at a decline of As. 1 per cwt. In *Iron* there is no change to notice, the market being dull at previous prices, with supplies in excess of current requirements.

COALS.—With the approach of the fair season there has been some slight increase in the demand of late, and sellers to arrive being still out of the market owing to the scarcity of tonnage at home, prices may be said to have improved As. 8 per ton all round. No transactions whatever have been reported in arrivals, but on the spot some sales have been made of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 17 per ton both on the bunder and alongside.

COTTON.—The Liverpool advices in the early part of the week were quiet at unchanged prices, but for the past four days, owing apparently to short receipts at the American ports and a very reduced visible supply, an active feeling has taken possession of the market, a very large business has been done, and prices have advanced ¼d. to 3-16d. per lb. with every prospect apparently of a further rise. Our market in sympathy with this was quiet though firm to begin with, but has since undergone an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy equivalent with the rise which has taken place in exchange to a sterling improvement of about 1/16d. to ¼d. per lb. It is not so much the actual price however, which is so noticeable in our market. That was already ¼d. to ¾d. per lb. over Liverpool a week ago, but it is the difficulty of meeting with decent quality at any rate. The mills are still ready buyers day by day, but with only 24 000 to 25,000 bales of all kinds on the spot they find it difficult to meet their wants, and at the rate which Cotton is now coming in from up-country selection becomes more difficult daily. The purchases during the week—all for local consumption—have been about 3,000 bales, and the receipts for the same time 2,400 bales, against 5,400 bales for the corresponding week last year, while the arrivals from up-country since 1st September have only been 7,000 bales against 24,000 for the corresponding period last year.

The *Clearances* for sea since last mail left have been 3,636 bales, making a total of 816,704 bales since 1st January, against 934,062 bales for the corresponding period last year.

New Crop.—The rainfall of the past week has been heavy and very general, and from all sides we hear of a great improvement in the condition of the crop. *Omras* is reported as in excellent condition and likely to be a full yield. *Broach* is also likely to be a full crop now, and *Comptas* and *Dharwar* will be a fair average. *Dholleras* has been much improved by the heavy rains, but we fear it cannot be an average yield. On the whole, prospects at present are generally interpreted as promising something like 100,000 bales over last season. There have been no purchases of new crop for future delivery yet by European firms and the quotations mentioned by Natives are not worth giving, being, as a general rule, fully ¼d. per lb. over what the Cotton could probably be sold at in Liverpool.

The following are to-day's quotations for New Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Full-pressed—		₹ Candy	₹ lb. C. & F.
Old Broach Ginned F. G. F.	Ready	.... Rs. 209	= 5 13/16d.
,, Oomrawuttee Good (nominal)	do.	.... ,, 205	= 5 11/16d.
,, Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	.... ,, 203	= 5¾d.
,, Do. Good Fair	do.	.... ,, 198	= 5½d.
,, Do. Fully Fair	do.	.... ,, 194	= 5 7/16d.
,, Do. Fair	do.	.... ,, 188	= 5¼d.
,, Dholleras Good (nominal)	do.	.... ,, 206	= 5¾d.
,, Do. Fully Good Fair	do.	.... ,, 203	= 5¾d.
,, Do. Good Fair	do.	.... ,, 200	= 5 9/16d.
,, Do. Fully Fair	do.	.... ,, 195	= 5 7/16d.
,, Do. Fair	do.	.... ,, 188	= 5¼d.

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 5th instant compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total supply of all kinds..	1,280,000	1,750,000	1,684,800
,, ,, ,, Surats.	302,000	558,190	778,960
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	535,000	690,960	669,430
Do. London.....	26,000	34,240	65,120
American Afloat.....	20,000	55,000	33,000
E. Indian ,, ...	68,000	141,000	199,000
	649,000	901,200	966,550
Price of Mid. Orleans ...	6¾d.	6¼d.	7 3-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera ...	5¾d.	4¾d.	4 11/16d.
Difference.....	1¾d.	1¾d.	2¼d.

The American Crop figures to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Week's Receipts	68,000	123,000	103,000
Exports to U. K.	12,000	21,000	22,000
,, to Continent.	1,000	12,000	12,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept..	152,000	345,500	285,000
Exports to U. K. ,,	24,000	67,000	41,000
,, to Continent ,,	7,000	23,000	21,000
Total Stock at the Ports	150,000	290,000	206,000

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—Quieter advices from home and the probability of larger supplies being available shortly combined with the idea that next crop is likely to be a very full one has imparted a weaker tone to the market, and the price has to-day receded to Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is also quieter for similar reasons, and we quote for ready Rs. 7-12 to 7-14 per cwt., but almost no stocks.

WHEAT.—The late rains have depressed the market for qualities suitable for local consumption, but export kinds are quite out of supply, and prices are nominally unaltered. We quote best White nominally Rs. 40, Mixed Rs. 36 to Rs. 38 per candy.

THE INDIAN MONEY MARKET.

(From Nicholls & Co's Financial Circular for September.)

The Money Market closed on Saturday with the financial sky troubled and overcast. Twice during the month has the minimum been raised, and it now stands at 10 per cent.; in the short space of seven weeks the charge for accommodation has been *doubled*. Investors and speculators are perplexed and baffled, and profitable business operations are checked by the difficulties and embarrassements which invariably attend so rapid an advance in the rates of interest.

Government Stocks have weakened,while Exchange has turned in favour of the buyer. The share market is lifeless, and healthy speculation crushed. It is of course impossible to prevent high rates for accommodation when the demand for money increases, but the advance from 5 to 10 per cent., at a time when heavy imports of specie are reaching us, and no extraordinary trade demand occurring to absorb these supplies, points to other causes of financial perturbation; and for these we have not far to seek. The real element of disturbance is nothing more nor less than the heavy withdrawals of Government for special requirements. Bombay, the Mint of the Bank of Bengal at its head office have fallen during the month as low as 71½ lacs by reason of these heavy withdrawals, which in the fortnight, from the 4th to the 18th, reached close upon a crore of rupees. The demands upon the Bank for trade purposes had been fairly estimated, or counted upon, and the consequences anticipated, but their effects have been heightened to an alarming extent, by the steady decline in the Government balances. The result has been a temporary cessation of the home drawings, tenders having been invited for 4 per cent. Debentures for 3 millions sterling repayable in 1884, the proceeds to serve for a time in lieu of the usual monthly drawings. But the remedy has been applied late in the day and warning might have been discerned beforehand of the approaching pressure on the imperial Treasury, and the process by which it might have been prevented has been unduly delayed, and the consequence is a stringency in the supply of money on loan. The extension of our industrial enterprises, and the great development in the use of instruments of credit, have largely increased the demand for money for our transactions to the reserves available for theuse of the manufacturer and the trader, and the stability of our financial system is of more importance to the country than it was years ago, when Reserve Treasuries were unknown, and when material help was afforded from Government funds in times of abnormal demand. The occasion of the urgency may be something quite foreign to the ordinary requirements of trade, but the result is the same, and theory as to causes is useless if it fails to mitigate alarm, or to restore hope and confidence.

There is nothing, however, in the existing state of affairs which points to the catastrophe which often follows crisis such as the present. The condition of our commercial dealings is such as should create distrust as to our general solvency. Government stocks have probably touched their lowest point, and purchases made at such a time will doubtless be profitable in the long run, but we have cause to complain of the determined reticence of Government as to its financial policy, and the delay in the negotiation of the sanctioned Loan or issue of Debentures, whereby the heavy withdrawal of the Government balances has been necessitated and occasioned the present embarrassing position, to the serious injury of our commercial and financial interests.

With the approach of the Doorga Poojah holidays money invariably tightens, and it will be well on in November before relief can be expected. The stoppage of the Council Bills will necessitate increased exports of specie from home; already Silver has touched 55½d., and the corresponding effect on exchange has resulted and demand bills are now being quoted at 1-9½ to 1-9¾.

The news from the famine districts in Bombay and Madras is somewhat reassuring, but that the drought in the North-West Provinces and Central India has called forth fresh anxiety. It is supposed that the expenditure on account of the famine will not fall far short of 15 millions sterling. Relief has been promptly and liberally afforded by England, but liberal as it is, a quarter or half a million sterling bears a very small proportion to the enormous outlay which the country is called upon to provide. The fear is that the two consecutive famines have cost us, or will cost us, something skin to one-fourth of the entire debt of India (if the famine loans be excluded) is portentous, and point, to the imperative necessity which exists for the initiation of remedial measures in a country where such terrible visitations are of frequent recurrence.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. ARAGO, 1,061 tons, Captain L. Jones arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Bussorah September 29th, with a general cargo and twenty-two deck passengers.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's S. S. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain W. W. Allen, sailed on Saturday last for coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Egdu, and seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. ORIENTAL, 938 tons, Captain G. G. E. Stevenson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta, September 29th, via Galle and Calicut, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXTRA CHINA MAIL.

THE S. S. City of Limmerick, 1,627 tons, Captain G. Lockhead, sailed on Saturday last for China with the extra China Mails, original cargo from London, and some from Bombay, and 418½ chests of opium.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Oriental (s)	Stevenson.....	Calcutta, Sept 19.
	Arago (s)	Jones	Bussorah, Sept 29.
	Margaret Pugh	Jones	Liverpool, June 18.
7	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Calcutta, Sept 24.
	Kolna (s)	Morrison	Kurrachee, Oct 3.
	Fatch Mobarack	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept 4.
	Dumfriesshire	White	Glasgow, June 15.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	C. of Limmerick (s)	Lockhead	China.
	Penang (s)	Allen	Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Arago, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
2	Sea Gull (s)	Smith.....	Madras, Sept 28.
	North.....	Hillman	London, July 1.
	Lucile	Talbot	Rio de Janeiro, Aug 9.
	Lord Lansdowne..	Beatley	Liverpool, June 21.
3	Glamorgan (s).....	Buck	Madras, Sept 29.
	C. of Manchester(s).	Burns.....	Liverpool, Sept 1.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
3	Bokhara (s)	.....	.....
	Pembroke (s)	.....	.....
	Oxfordshire (s)	.....	.....
	Madras (s).....	.....	.....
	Reliance (s).....	.....	.....
	Bedfordshire	.....	.....
	Her Majesty	.....	.....
	Epervier	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
2	Tuitern Abbey	.....	Moulmein.
	Gutzeau	.....	Calcutta.
	Zehlmis	.....	False Point.
3	D. of Devonshire(s).	.....	London.
	Sea Fowl.....	.....	Rangoon.
5	Meinam (s)	.....	Gallo & Pondicherry.
	Mahratta (s)	.....	Bombay & S P.
	Pulam (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Canara(s).....	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
3	European(s).....	.....	Calcutta.
4	Austrian (s).....	.....	Rangoon.
5	Meinam (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Sumptuous.....	.....	Cuppalpore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—5 casks zinopalm, Abdoolcader Budroodin.
Guy Mannering s—140 boxes tinned plates, Hassumally Lalmeya.
Trimaria s—180 casks pale ale, Wallace and Co; 14 bundles copper bolts, Killick, Nixon and Co; 54 boxes tobacco pipes, Gulamally Jewajee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gwalior s—27 cases sherry wine, Mowjee Nusserwanjee sons and Co; 4 casks glassware, 2 packages filters, 8 casks earthenware, and 1 case oilmanstore, Bomonjee Manockjee Panthaky.
Tythonus—55 packages gunpowder, and 8 casks shots, Abdoolhoosein Kasoojee.
Thibet s—3 cases candles, Hajee Esmail Mahomed and Co; 2 cases saffron, L Narsen and Co; 234 boxes bar silver, value of Rs 6,20,000, The Oriental Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s.—641 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 7 bales hides, Mahomed Corjee; 66 bales hemp, H Pestonjee; 103 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khambat.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s—15 bales hides, Chand Mahamedally and Co; 10 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co; 3 cases shawls, Ramchund Kuramchand; 8 cases shawls, Purmeshwurdass Juggonath; 5 cases shawls, Ruckmedass Khimjee; 13 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—50 bales cotton, Anderson and Co

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 8.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

704-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Futteh Ally, Shaik Ahmed *vs* Mithibai and others—Jefferson and P and Fletcher and S and Crawford & B.

On Judge's Summons.

Act X of 1866—Hearn, C and L—In the matter of the East India Bank in Liquidation—Dinanath Raghoonath Khote and another Liquidators—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Tyabjee and Sayani and Ardaser and Hormusjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

612-74—Mr Fletcher—Hajee Salay Mahomed Hajee R *vs* Robert Brown and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)
For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII. 1859.
In person—Nagurdass Sewlall *vs* Callianjee Sewlall.

LONG CAUSES.

516-77—Mr Bicknell—Raisi Raja *vs* Kalchra Khima—Mr Turner.
273-77—Hearn, C and L—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee P and others *vs* The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co—Fletcher and Smith.
336-76—shamrow Pandoorung—Anan'row Bhaskerjee and another *vs* Ramchandra Wassoodeo and others.
6-75—Prescot and Winter—Thanoo Kathuradass Pragjee *vs* Bai Shamcorebai and others—Crawford and B.
624-77—Mr Judge—Yatit Chimanrao and others *vs* Cassum Sam and others—Mr Chalk and In person.

On Judges Summons.

212-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Precumdass Shreeram and others *vs* Mr dhowee Visram and others—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL.)

LONG CAUSE.

143-76—Rimington, H and L—Nursey Keasowjee and others *vs* R Latham and others—Crawle, L and C—Part heard.
488-77—In person (a pauper)—Aga Ally Mahomed bin, &c. *vs* Beebee Suckina widow and others—N N Kothari.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 5th October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·830
Temperature of the Air.....	78·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·8
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	·927
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=0).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ...	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	75·0
General Direction of wind.....	NNE, S2, SSE, S. SSW, S, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	587
Fall of Rain	2·18
Total fall during month.....	7·02
,, ,, year	66 12
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th	2·57

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 5.

Arnott, Lieut, Bengal R E, on duty, from Chakrata.
Fairbrother, Col, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Fox, Lieut, Bengal P W Dept, to join, to Solapur.

OCTOBER 5.

Monteith, Lieut, Bombay Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.

OCTOBER 6.

White, Lieut, Madras 67th Regt, to rejoin, to Madras.
Thackwell, Lieut, Bombay R Fusiliers, from leave, to Belgaum.
Hickson, Lieut, Bombay R H A, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Fairbrother, Col, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, from leave, to Baroda.

OCTOBER 7.

Maxwell, Capt, Bengal 54th Regt, to join, to Morar.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, October 6.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
5th Regt N I. I—Major C W Yonge, Offig Wing Commdr, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Lieut-Col Chambers.
Major M J J Mignon, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Major Yonge.
28th Regt N I—Lieut Col T R Nimmo, 2nd in Command, and Officiating Commandant to be Commdt, vice Balgrie deceased.
Sub-Lieut H M Prior, 54th Foot, attached to the 18th N I, on probation, is transferred to the 9th N I.
Sub-Lieut A E Hall, 10th Foot, attached to the 13th N I, on probation, is transferred to the 9th N I.
With reference to Army Order No 1,303, 3rd October 1877, para 3, Surg J C Lucas, Indian Medical Dept, is placed on general duty, Presidency Division, and attached to the European General Hospital, Bombay.
The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permision of the Secretary of State nor India on the 28th Sept 1877:—
Lieut H R Hamilell, Bombay Staff Corps.
The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed through a course of garrison Instruction in England:—
Lieut R H Hamilell, Bombay Staff Corps.
The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages, viz:—
Lieut Col Wyllie, 1st Proficiency, 1st Punjab Cavalry—Lieut A M Muir, Squadron officer.
Hindustani, Lower standard—Lieut J P K L Hoyle, F-2, (late F-4) Artly.
Lieut A Bowles, 2nd Battalion 15th Foot.
No 293 Private F Nicolson, 2nd Battalion 15th Foot.
No 745 Private J Keenan, 2nd Battalion 15th Foot.
Magazine Serjt J H Wilbond, Ordnance Dept,
Sub-Lieut C H Seddon, 92nd Foot, (attached to 28th N I.)
Burgess E W Young, and H Chaney, Indian Medical Dept.
Magazine Serjt, Daniel Sullivan, Ordnance Dept. late 9th Brigade is remanded to I Batty 1st Brigade (late B-9) Rl Artly for discharge.
Private Thomas Vaughan, Unattached List, employed in the Band of H E the Governor, is remanded to the 83rd Regt.
Clause 2 of G O C No 891, dated 22nd ultimo, is cancelled.
The undermentioned man of the 109th Regt, employed on the Bombay Unattached List, and who has elected to prolong his service in India, is transferred to the Regt as noted:—
Private Peter Massar, H E the Governor's Band, Serjeant, Unattached List, transferred to 2nd Battalion 7th Foot.
Jemadar Ishree Ram, 1st Regt N I, is dismissed the service.
The following orders are confirmed:—
15th Foot (2nd Batt)—Regtl Order, dated 30th Sept 1877, appointing Lieut Sandwith, to perform the duties of Assistant Instructor of Musketry during the annual course.
Regtl Order, dated 30th Sept 1877, appointing the following officers as Committee of Musketrship:—
President—Capt W L Barr.
Members—Brevet Major H Parker; Capt W C J Lacy.
Capt Barr to perform the duties on the responsibility of the committee.
8th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 22nd Sept 1877, directing Lieut Col Rider, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commdt; Major Vibart, Offig Wing Commdr to officiate as 2nd in Command; Capt Reay, Qr Mr to officiate as Wing Commdr, and Lieut Lang, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his own duties, in succession to Col Faulkner in sick quarters.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut F S Hawkins, Batt B Brigade (late E Batty C Brigade) from date of departure, for 30 days, to Bombay, on medical certificate.
2nd Foot (1st Batt)—Lieut F S Collins, to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days, to appear before a Medical Board.
Staff Corps—Col C A Moyle, Commdt, Ashrgarh, to remain at Poona, for 30 days, on Medical certificate in extension of privilege leave.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, October 3.)

Captain C H Garbett, Assistant Commissioner of Loharduggra, to officiate until further orders as Deputy Commissioner of that district.
Mr H B Simpson, C S, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 31st ultimo, preparatory to his retiring from the Civil Service.
Mr R Cogan, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Darjeeling for employment at Dhumsong.
Mr W R Larminie, Magistrate and Collector, Bankoora, to act as Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan.
Mr H Savage, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Ranegunge division of the Burdwan district, temporarily to act as Collector of Burdwan.
Mr R M Towers, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca.
The orders promoting Mr W Dampier to the Third Grade of District Superintendent of Police, are cancelled.
Mr Frost will continue to act in the Fifth Grade of District Superintendents of Police, and as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police until further orders.
Mr M B Rochfort is promoted to the Fifth Grade of District Superintendents of Police, and is posted to Backergunge. Mr Rochfort will, however, act in the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents of Police until further orders.
Mr T Geary to be Harbour Master and Superintendent of Customs at False Point and Pooree.
Mr R F Bovey to be Harbour Master at Balasore and Chandbally.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, October 2.)

Mr R J Melville to be Protector of Emigrants, Madras.
Mr H B Grigg, Assistant Commissioner, Nilgiris, is temporarily appointed in the special duty of preparing the annual Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1876-77.
Mr J H Nelson, District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, to be Dis rict and Sessions Judge of Tanjore.
Mr J R Daniel, District and Sessions Judge, South Canara, to be District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah.
The Hon'ble Arbuthnot, Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, to act as First Member during the absence of Mr Thornhill on privilege leave or until further orders.
Mr Gaspar Barkley, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, to act as Second Member during the employment of the Honorable D Arbuthnott as First Member or until further order.
Mr Richard Hy Sankie, Secretary to the Board of Revenue Settlement, to act as Third Member, Board of Revenue, during Mr Ballard's employment as Second Member or until further orders.
Mr J Melville to be Collector and Sea Customs and of the Madras District, vice Mr J Hunter Blair retired.
Lieutenant-Colonel A S Moberly R E, Executive Engineer 1st Grade, privilege leave on medical certificate for six weeks, from date of relief under Sect on 32 of the Civil Leave Code.
Mr R E Nor for Executive Engineer, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years from the 20th Sept.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major G R Keith, Staff Corps, are places temporarily at the disposal of the Judicial Department.
Lieut-Colonel H Watson, Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted furlough on private affairs for two months.
The undermentioned Officer in civil employ is permitted to retire from the service, Lieut-Col Brevet-Colonel R Renton, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £425, 5s. extra annuity £421 19s.
The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service: Lieut-Col G Kallender, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £325, extra annuity £321 19s.
Major E H R Chambers, Staff Corps is appointed to the charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificate at Visagapatam and Vizianagram.
The services of Major J A Richmond, Officiating Sub Assistant Commissary, General Class, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at his own request.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, October 6.)

Lieut Colonel J H W Osborne, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Cawnpore during the absence on leave of Major F Wheeler, or until further orders.
Mr G B Mascarchie, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd grade.
Mr J Dyson, Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd grade.
Mr M L Ferrar, B A, C S, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade.
Captain R B Noble, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade.
Mr W H Longmore, Assistant Engineer, Allahabad Provincial Division, is transferred to the Rohilkhand Provincial Division.
Mr G R McDowell, Executive Engineer, District Engineer, Lalitpur, is transferred to the charge of the Banda district.
Mr s O Battie, Assistant Engineer, District Engineer, Banda, is transferred to the charge of the Lalitpur district.
Captain J C Ross, R E, Executive Engineer, Distributaries Division, Lower Ganges Canal, to have charge of the office of the Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, in addition to his other duties.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHELAT AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, Oct. 6.

The Khan, Chiefs, and people are convinced that the British occupation is permanent, therefore they declare that they have been duped, and that the continued occupation is a breach of faith. The Amir's confidential agents go to and fro, urging the ex-Khan of the British, offering aid and Russian alliance to recover former possessions in Sind. He promises also the adoption of definite measures on the departure of the Turkish Envoy and the completion of pending negociations with Russia.

RAIN AT LAHORE.

At Lahore there has been a storm and heavy rain; showers and small rain continue.

GENERAL RAINFALL IN UPPER INDIA.

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

There has been slight but general rain in the Punjab, as also at Meerut and Agra, and in Rajputana. In Central India and the Central Provinces there has been a slight fall. In Kumaon there have been showers. A good fall is reported from Jounpur. Heavy rain has fallen at Simla [illegible] is reported from Fyzabad. No reports received from anywhere else.

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

Telegraphic reports show good rain general on Saturday, 6th instant, throughout the North West and Oudh, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces. At most stations heavy rain seems to have come on the evening of the 6th, and to continue follow ingflighter rain that fell throughout the day.

Oct. 7, 2-50 P.M.

Telegrams dated Saturday evening, the 6th inst., show that heavy rain has fallen in Bombay Guzerat, Nagpur, Cawnpore, Meean Meer, Deesa, Amrsoti, Kalka, Kasauli, Naini Tal, and Dugshai. Good rain has fallen also in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta district, and in Jaipur, Futehgurh, Allahabad, Sitapur, Gwalior, Bhurtpur and Ferozepore. Light steady rain has fallen at Agra, Bareilly, Dholpur and Morar, and rain is also reported at Saugor, Delhi, Lucknow, Roorkee, Indore, Goona, Hinganghaut and Umballa. It was still raining at Simla on Sunday afternoon. Telegrams dated Saturday morning the 6th inst., reported good rain at Patialla, Umballa, Indore, Nusseerabad; also light continuous rain at Ajmeer, Rutlam, and Palee; and rain at Meerut, Moradabad, and Jallandhur.

WEEKLY FAMINE STATEMENT.

POONA, Oct. 7.

Colonel Merriman's Weekly Famine Statement for Bombay describes the week's telegraphic news as again satisfactory. There has now been sufficient rain for the present everywhere, except in four talukas of Khandesh, three of Nasik and one of Poona. Prices are falling everywhere, and in five of the districts—Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Belgaum—the improvement in this respect is very considerable. The number of people upon relief works is now 182,158, which is less by 36,758 than the number for the previous week. The number quoted still includes a number of ordinary labourers upon the Dhond and Manmad Railway, the necessary information for deducting them not having been received. Dharwar is the only district in which the number of labourers on relief works shows no decrease. The Collector, however, anticipates a considerable falling off shortly. The reduction is most marked in Kaladgi. Cholera continues to decrease and has now disappeared from three of the nine districts. Weekly written reports received since the date of the last Statement bring the detailed information in the case of the Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Satara Collectorates up to the 29th September, and in the case of the other five affected districts to the 22nd idem. The kharif crops are in good condition everywhere, and the harvest has commenced in Ahmednagar, Satara and Kaladgi. The sowing of rabi progresses satisfactorily on the whole, though in some places in the districts to the north it is retarded for want of rain, while in Sholapur, on the other hand, it is retarded by excessive rain. The cotton sown in Dharwar in August is reported to be well up and vigorous. During the week ending 29th September, 153 tons of food-grains were exported from Bombay to the Southern Maratha ports, and 4,342 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Bhusawal-Nasik lines, making a total of 4,495 tons for the week. This is less by 746 tons than the importations of the previous week. There has been a net decrease of 36,121 in the number of people upon relief works, and a decrease of 7,184 in the number of young children. There has, on the other hand, been an increase of 6,524 in the number of people on charitable relief. The improvement in the general situation is more decidedly marked, but the poorer classes of the people still suffer from the prevailing high prices.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAMS].

RAIN IN KATTYWAR AND GUZERAT.

SABURMUTTEE, Oct. 6, Evening.

Heavy rain has fallen at Wudwan and all over the districts. Five inches twelve cents. have fallen during the last twenty-four hours at Ahmedabad.

SABURMUTTEE, Oct. 7.

92 cents at Ahmedabad for 24 hours up to nine o'clock this morning. Weather clearing.

BULSAR, Oct. 6, Evening.

Rainfall here during the last 24 hours, 3 inches. Total fall up to date, 34 inches.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

FURTHER FIGHTING NEAR KARS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

According to unofficial Russian accounts, the Turkish Left Wing, supported by the garrison from Kars, on the afternoon of the 4th inst. vigorously attacked the Russian Right Wing, and were defeated with great loss.

SULEIMAN PASHA'S MOVEMENTS.

Suleiman Pasha has arrived at Shurula, and Reouf Pasha, who replaces him in the command of the Balkans, has reached the Schipka Pass.

THE RUSSIAN HEAD QUARTERS.

The Russian Imperial Head-quarters have been transferred to Sistova from Garni Studeni, which place was found to be unhealthy.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, when the necessity of a grant on account of the Famine in India was considered.

Lord Salisbury, replying to an address by the inhabitants of Portsmouth, said that it was hardly possible to arrive at any decision until the expenditure on the famine was known more fully.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking on the same subject, stated that the Indian Government were in no immediate want of funds. The prospects were brightening. He also strongly urged the point of local financial responsibility and deprecated costly schemes to prevent famines in the future.

The *Times* also deprecates the idea of grants of money for that purpose.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar will pass the winter at Bucharest.

Any general assault on Plevna is not expected to take place during the next three weeks. The whole of the Russian Imperial Guard will arrive by the 12th inst. The mobilization of another Russian Army Corps is being proceeded with.

A foraging sortie by the garrison of Plevna was repulsed, beyond which there is no news from the seat of war except a few brushes with reconnoitring parties.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Oct. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Assyria, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 6.

The Troopship Crocodile left here for Bombay to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 7th ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day by P. & O. Steamer Mongolia.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 5, Noon.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton.....	77,000 Bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	1,000 do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats.....	15,000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	8,000 do.
Do. do. Surats ..	nil. do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	535,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	87,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	26,000 do.

LONDON, Oct. 5, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats strong.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera	5¼
The Manchester Market has been strong.	
Exchange on India	1-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ per cent. do.	81½
5½ per cent. do.	90½
3 per cent. Consols for account..	95½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104½
Bar Silver	55½
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8¼lbs. do.	7¼
40s. Mule Twist	0-10¼
Total Coin in the Bank of France ..	£87,700,000
„ Notes in Circulation	£96,100,000

About £75,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Arrivals—Mongolia and Cartvale.

STEAMER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, 6th Oct., 12-27 P. M.

Mail Steamer Lombardy, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 7th Oct., 7-46 P. M.

Mail steamer Zambesi, from Bombay arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 7.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5-55 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S.W, ther. max. 79, W. B. 75 min. 77, bar 29·94. Fall of rain 3 inches 60 cents.

Cabwar, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W. by S. 4, ther. 83, bar. 30·5. Fall of rain, 1 inch 70 cents.

Mangalore, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., S. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 86 cents.

Vingorla, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S.E. light, ther. 84. Fall of rain 1 inch 40 cents.

THE GRAIN SUPPLY OF MADRAS.

Latest official information shows that the exports of grain to Madras from Calcutta and Burma have fallen to 2,500 tons daily. Calcutta shippers are said to be uncertain whether further supplies will be required after the present stocks are worked off and consequently trade is depressed. Very little is being sent to Madras from Western India, by the G. I. P. and Madras Railways, and very little carried to the North-West districts from Madras. In regard to the G. I. P., as already mentioned, the tide of trade has turned, and all along the line flows northwards towards Agra and Meerut. It is believed that prices in the North West are higher than a correct trade forecast would justify, and this may be attributed somewhat to panic; but for the present, at all events, the effect in diverting grain from stations to the east of Raichore is important. On the other hand, in the Cede Districts affected, prices have fallen. New local stocks are coming into the market and old stocks probably are being brought out. Out of 50,000 tons brought into Madras during three weeks ending the 29th September, the railways carried inland only 27,000 tons, and, as subsequently imports have accumulated, and the carrying power has not ingreased, there must be a considerable supply still awaiting removal from Madras. Government having emphatically refused to interfere with private trade by importations on its own account, it behoves Madras merchants to make a timely forecast of the grain requirements of the Presidency, and to let shippers from Bengal know what these are likely to be.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Byculla	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Saturday, Oct. 6, up to 6, a.m.....	2	18	0	75	1	5
Sunday, Oct. 7, „ „	2	86	2	76	3	2
Previously registered.....	63	94	53	56	65	25
Total up to date.....	68	98	57	7	69	32
Total for the year 1876..	50	3	53	78	58	63

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free)....Rs. 12

Single Copy .....As. 4

The Bishop of Bombay leaves India by to-day's mail steamer on a year's sick leave. His Lordship purposes to spend the winter in Malta and Italy, and then to go to England. He in now convalescent, but his health has been quite shattered by his dangerous illness. Dr. Blanc and Dr. Hughes have been in constant attendance on him.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army is a passenger by to-day's steamer to Aden. It is hoped that the voyage will do him good, as he has suffered much from dysentery lately. Sir Charles Staveley will take advantage of the opportunity to inspect the defences of Aden.

The Madras Relief Reports for the week ending Sept. 21, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 2nd inst., show that there had been a general fall in the prices of dry grains in most of the districts, but the price of rice remained almost stationary. The beneficial falls of rain had continued, and the average rainfall had improved considerably in the southern district which stood most in need of it. There was a net decrease of nearly 40,000 on relief works, the number employed having fallen to 723,471, but the number receiving gratuitous relief had risen from 1,487,231 to 1,580,247, an increase of 100,000, after allowing for a mistake of 100,000 in the Bellary returns. The percentage of the population on the hands of Government was 15·34; the mortality in the camps and relief houses was 199 per mille; the grants up to date aggregated Rs. 3,18,45,498.

We are glad to hear that Sir John Strachey's health has already perceptibly improved by the change to Naini Tal.

Advices from Shanghai, dated the 17th August, state that the British gunboat Frolic came into collision with a merchant vessel, and has gone ashore at the mouth of the Yangtsze.

The deficit officially reported by the directors of the Bangalore Bank is Rs. 44,019-1-11, a sum which represents 7 per cent. of the Bank's capital. The chief cashier is reported to have absconded.

The returns from Madras for the week ended the 27th of September show that the number of persons employed on relief-works was 614,656, being a decrease during the week of 93,599, and of those receiving gratuitous relief 1,650,309, which was an increase of 16,872. In Maisur, the number employed on relief works was 53,745, being an increase of 144, and on gratuitous relief 208,633, being a decrease of 12,493.

The Rangoon *Daily Review* says:—One of our firms has been most fortunate in its rice exports to England. Rice there is selling just now at 12s., and the firm is said to have netted a clear profit of 1,80,000 rupees.

Nowadays, no scents are mixed. There is no one scent for the hair, another for soap, a third for the handkerchief, &c. A fashionable woman must be *toute a la violette*, or *toute a la* any other essence or *rien du tout*. By her perfume shall you know her as you know a flower.

The Japanese papers state that the Imperialists have succeeded in scattering the Satsuma army, but Saigo, the rebel leader, has escaped and is believed to have still around him a considerable following, who may cause a good deal of trouble before they are finally subdued by keeping up a *guerilla* warfare.

Heavy floods are reported from Pegu and Tenasserim division in British Burma. At Thyetmyo and From the headquarters towns are under water, and so are many towns and villages in the interior. The Irrawaddy has in places been two feet higher than the highest previous flood of which there is record. The paddy crop has been entirely washed away and there was even a temporary difficulty about food. The embankments along the river Nagawoon have been breached at sixteen points, and a broad stretch of rice land flooded. It is hoped that there will be time for second sowings in all injured districts, but the bumper crop previously expected all over Burma will not be secured in these districts.

A letter dated Gwalior, Sept. 28, says that "the weather is disagreeably hot, and scarcely a puff of wind to refresh the prostrate frame. The heat is almost unbearable, and to make things still worse, there is a scarcity of water. The tanks are nearly dry. We are in a gloomy condition owing to the scarcity of work and the high prices of provisions, which are so dear that even those who are employed can scarcely purchase them. Thousands have left the vicinity, and gone away, some towards Agra and some towards Jhansie, for the purpose of obtaining employment. Such is the state of this romantic and picturesque place. If people continue emigrating for two or three months longer, we shall soon be minus inhabitants."

What is the astonishment of the discoverers of satellites for Mars to find the following passage from "Gulliver's Travels" set before them. So long ago as 1727 the witty Dean related the wonderful discoveries of the Laputan astronomers. "They (the Laputans) have likewise discovered two lesser stars, or satellites, which revolve about Mars, whereof the innermost is distant from the centre of the primary planet exactly three of his diameters, and the outermost, five; the former revolves in the space of ten hours, and the latter in 21½, so that the squares of these periodical times are very nearly in the same proportion with the cubes of their distance from the centre of Mars, which evidently shows them to be governed by the same law of gravitation that influences the other heavenly bodies."

Truth says:—"There has been a trial for murder lately in this country, which our papers have failed to report. But the *Petit Journal pour Rire* has contrived to get notes of the affair and from them it appears that the prisoner was a bigamist, who had killed his second wife, and whom, our French contemporary holds, should have been acquitted for the *mot* he made immediately after the crime. He had just completed the murder of wife No. 2, it seems, when, holding up the knife he had used, he regarded it with a melancholy air, exclaiming in a tone of keen regret, 'There, now, if I had not been fool enough to marry her, I should now be a widower!' Any Parisian jury, the *Petit Journal* adds, would have acquitted a prisoner who could have made such a *mot*."

The *Ceylon Times*:—The Galle agents of thy Peninsular and Oriental Company are evidently resolved upon showing what they can do in the way of giving quick despatch to their steamers The Calcutta boat did not leave Madras before Saturday evening, and in spite of the bad weather prevailing, she reached Galle early on Monday, enabling the Peshawur to leave for Suez within two hours. It is true the latter came in on Saturday, and therefore had time to get on board all the cargo, mails and passengers from Australia, so as to leave nothing but the Indian passengers and goods to take on board; still it will be a new feature if the homeward steamer leaves so soon after the arrival of the vessel from Calcutta. We understand that an opposition mail line has just been started in Australia, which may probably account for some of this diligence. Be this as it may, we are glad to see the old company coming to the front after this fashion.

The Hungarian journals publish another letter from M. Kossuth on the Eastern Question, in which he says that in this war the interests of Austria-Hungary and Turkey are identical, and that the ruin of the Monarchy is inevitable if it does not join with Turkey against Russia. The Eastern Question, he says, is entirely a question of Russian aggrandisement, which will be directed with the greatest violence against Austria, after the dismemberment of Turkey has been accomplished. The Hungarian nation indignantly rejects the projected occupation and annexation of Turkish provinces, and protests against the Alliance of the Three Emperors, having for its end the plundering of Turkey. After sharply condemning the policy of the Vienna Cabinet, which, he says, observes a neutrality favourable to the Russians and hostile to the Turks, M. Kossuth advises the Hungarian Parliament to force the Government to pursue a policy in conformity with the unanimous wishes of the nation, which otherwise would find itself obliged to take into its own hands the defence of its existence.

If we are to believe all that is said by some people of the tea planters in Assam and neighbouring districts, they are no better than they should be; but according to letters published in the Calcutta papers, written by some seemingly good folk, the recent visit of the Bishop of Calcutta is expected to effect a revival of some sort in the tone of the hill colonies. One pious individual in Calcutta, who manifests particular anxiety for the spiritual welfare of the above enterprising class, suggests a plan by which to reach their sensibilities, but which is, probably, more calculated to rouse resentment than awake the attention that is hoped for:

"One way," he says, "in which it strikes me the good work might be much advanced, would be the adoption generally on the part of the Calcutta agency-houses of an excellent practice that has been introduced by a well-known gentleman of this city. It is this. He introduces skilfully, and by a happy knack, without being in the least offensive in his business correspondence with the planters, sometimes a moral aphorism, at others a judiciously selected text from the Bible; and when any planter is successfully compelled to come across the allusion or quotation, as it forms part of the business letter, and in this simple, innocent way, is casually reminded of higher interests than merely the outturn of the season's crop. They know too that the writer is one distinguished among points emphatically to the truth of the Bible, where we read, 'Godliness is profitable for all things, having the promise of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come,' and from his example the planters may learn how to guide their own conduct, so as in the best sense of the words to be able to 'make the best of both worlds.' It may be hoped all these influences, and especially the Bishop's visit, may lead to much good fruit. But what I am afraid of is, a reaction, and I would now wish to see the Bishop's visit supplemented by that veteran evangelist —Dr. Somerville; and I would throw out as a hint that the venerable Doctor should be invited by telegram to spend the cold weather months in Assam and Cachar."

The planters would seem to be in a bad way indeed if the visit of a Bishop is not effectual to teach them how to "make the best of both worlds," without sending for another Doctor all the way to Australia to come to the rescue.

In the following remarks on the statistics of the foreign trade of the United States for the year 1876-77, the *Economist* shows clearly enough that India is not the only country whose exports greatly exceed her imports, and that a similar cause, the indebtedness of the United States to English capitalists, produces similar effects to those which in India are often wrongfully set down as the direct result of British rule; but our contemporary fails, we think, to point out that the "tribute" thus paid to England for capital borrowed is recompensed to the States as to India a thousandfold by the enormously increased productiveness of the trades and industries fostered by this foreign agency:—

The large excess of exports over imports is a comparatively new feature, but of late it has continually been growing more conspicuous. For many years prior to 1874 the balance was on the other side, but the financial crisis the imports as compared with the exports have steadily drooped, the excess of exports in 1874 amounting to 57,000,000 dols; in 1875, to 47,000,000 dols; in 1876, to 130,000,000 dols, and under the apparently been called. In the last six months of the year, however, the imports have again begun to overtake the exports, the excess for these months being only 63,000,000 dols., and this the Americans regard as significant of returning prosperity. In one respect, no doubt, it is so. The financial crisis of 1873 unquestionably left the country much poorer than it was before, and one reason for the decline of the imports is that the purchasing power of the people has been seriously curtailed. They have been forced to do without many foreign commodities, because they could not afford to pay for them, and in so far as the growth in the imports is due to an increase in the resources of the nation, it is undoubtedly satisfactory. But it must not be forgotten that up to 1873 the imports were unduly inflated, and that so long as the United States are heavily indebted abroad, an excess of exports over imports must be the normal condition of American trade. The specie movements for the year are very exceptional. For the last 15 years the average net yearly export of specie has been 10,000,000*l*, but in 1876 it sunk to about 8,000,000*l*, and last year dwindled to 3,000,000*l*. During the same period there has been no diminution, but rather an increase in the production of the American mines; and the inference is that a large portion of the annual produce has been added to the stock of the precious metals within the country, instead of being exported as formerly.

Few persons are appreciated at the value they would be inclined to put on themselves, but it is a rare thing to find a man with the candour of Sir J. Tollemache Sinclair, M. P. for Caithness, who, in addressing his constituents last month, said he intended to resign his seat at the next election, and gave the following reasons for this decision:—"The first was that at the last election, which only gave him a majority of 13 against the Conservative candidate, he concluded that he himself was not acceptable, or that Conservative views were gaining among the constituency, and he therefore had resolved to let the electors choose another. His next reason was the manner in which he, a sound and consistent Liberal, had been treated by the leaders of the Liberal party. The Duke of Argyll, though visiting his father in his younger days, had never returned his cards, though he had twice left them at the Duke's house. Lord Hartington had treated him with hauteur and discourtesy, though he was as good a man as his lordship, and in some respects better; while Mr. Galdstone had never acknowledged letters sent him with important information on the Eastern Question, had not listened to him in the House when speaking in support of Mr. Goldstone's views, and had declined to look over the proof sheets of his forthcoming work on the Eastern Question; while the House of Commons had refused to listen to him repeatedly, had outvoted him in connection with the righteous claims of officers' widows and a free breakfast table, while they listened to Mr. Bright on the latter question; and, generally, his treatment in the House was such as to justify the opinion regarding it by Lord Macaulay—that it was a House in which he would not promise success to any man. Therefore he had resolved not to subject himself to further indignity. In fact, but for the circumstance that the all-important Eastern Question was now pending, and that one vote might turn the scale he would have resigned at once."

Mr. Malet, English Secretary of Legation at Rome, points out that in the course of the five years 1871-75, the value of English manufactures of linen imported into Italy fell from francs 1,473,000 to francs 1,143,000, while that of French linen manufactures rose from francs 798,000 to francs 1,338,000. English cotton goods imported fell in value from francs 24,510,000 to francs 18,225,000, while French rose from francs 7,931,000 to francs 15,123,000. English woollen goods fell from francs 19,712,000 to francs 12,947,000, and French rose from francs 12,149,000 to francs 21,302,000. In the five years under review Mr. Malet also shows that there has been a large increase in the total of the Italian imports of cotton, linen, and woollen goods, whereas the portion contributed by England has steadily declined; and he argues that if it can thus be shone "that the whole imported in 1875 is greater than it was in 1871, that the part furnished by England is less, and that the part furnished by France is more, the unwelcome deduction remains that we need not look to politics or apprehend changes of tariff as the causes of our losses, but we must acknowledge that French manufactures are more welcome in Italy than ours." What these tables show, in fact, is, says the *Economist*, that the French manufactures are gradually ousting the English products from the Italian markets, and there can be no doubt, as Mr. Malet points out, that "whether the cause of this change is to be found in a stagnation in the quality of our productions, and in an advance in that of the French in greater celerity in French commercial transactions, in the superior ability of French commercial agents, in the alteration of fashion, in the operation of our labour laws, or in whatever cause, it deserves the anxious consideration of those interested." One other inference from these figures surely is, that if it be the case that the French manufacturers are thus able to outdistance their English rivals in the foreign markets, they can hardly be in need of that protection at home, which in view of the negotiations for the renewal of the commercial treaty between England and France they are now so loudly demanding.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"A gunner in the German artillery does not lead a slothful life, as will be seen from the following list of his daily duties during winter in a horse artillery battery. At 5 o'clock in the morning he rises, and three-quarters of an hour are allowed for dressing, making beds, and taking breakfast. At 5-45 a.m. all the men, excepting the gunner who has charge of the room for the day and who is allowed half an hour to put things in order, proceed to the stables, clear away litter, and take their horses to the watering-trough; every man examining his horses and harness minutely to see that everything is in good condition, and reporting the same to his non-commissioned officer. From 6 a.m. to 7 a.m. the horses are groomed. From 7 a.m. to 7-15 a.m. the stables are cleared up and the men change their clothes. From 7-15 a.m. to 7-45 a.m. the recruits who are for drill saddle their horses under the supervision of their instructors. From 7-45 a.m. to 9-15 a.m. drill. From 9-15 a.m. to 10 a.m. the horses returning from exercise are rubbed down, harness and saddlery wiped over, and the men under instruction change their dress for vaulting and gymnastics. These latter exercises are continued for an hour, from 10 to 11 a.m., and at 11-15 a.m. the recruits dine, each man fetching his own ration from the kitchen. An hour and a half is allowed for dinner, and at 12-45 p.m. the men examine and clean their equipment. At 1 p.m. all the men go to stables, the horses are watered and groomed, litter arranged and harness cleaned until 2-15 p.m. From half-past two until four o'clock the recruits are exercised on foot, both in infantry and standing gun drill. From 4 to 5 p.m. the men rest; but, if necessary, they may be required during this hour to complete the cleaning of their equipment or take their horses to be shod. From 5 to 6 p.m. theoretical instruction is carried on; the recruits attending every evening, other men three times a week. At 6-15 the horses are fed for the last time and made up for the night, and the men are then free. At seven o'clock supper, and at 9 p.m. the men go to bed. The winter routine for old soldiers varies somewhat from the above, as they are employed on various fatigue duties while the recruits are under instruction and attend riding school in the forenoon from 10 a.m. to 11-45 a.m., dining at noon."

M. John Lemoinne writes a letter from Dieppe, on the death of M. Thiers, which is perhaps the best thing that has been produced on the subject. English readers will peruse it with interest:—

It is here that I saw M. Thiers for the last time—here that for the last time I grasped that laborious and glorious hand. Some few years ago I was a very long way off, at the extremity of Spain. I walked into a club, and saw a strip of paper struck on the wall bearing the words, *Ha mauvais Coeur*. Far more painfully was I struck by the other day when, on the beach, I was told *Thiers est mort*. The death of that old man, full of years and honours, surprised people more than that of a man in the prime of life. It was known that he had reached the verge of human existence, and yet no one expected that he would die. Without him the stage of the world appears empty. And yet when you looked at him attentively it was impossible not to see on his features the impress of that inexorable hand that hangs over us all. He had retained at this seaside place the early habits of all his life; I used to meet him when the morning was young and the beach deserted; he used to take my arm and talk as he knew how to talk. His face had settled down into that kind of fixed, statue-like mould, which is the last of all, and which nothing but the final change can alter. Looking at him I said to myself that I had before me sixty years of the history of Frenchmen; that should be the real title of his biography. He was, in fact, the living and breathing image of France, such as she was made by the Constituent Assembly and the Empire, with the declaration of the rights of man, the civil code and the 18th Brumaire—with her love for peace and her passion for conquest. Yes, he was a thorough representative of that astounding and indescribable mixture of the spirit of revolution and the spirit of rule and order, of that craving for independence and that need of discipline, of that impatience of law and that thirst for administrative trammels, which are the elements out of which modern society is kneaded. I said one day of Wellington, that he was above all things a great Englishman; M. Thiers was *par excellence*, a great Frenchman. The country was the flesh of his flesh and the bones of his bones. It was this that enabled him to respond to all the popular fibres, and he was known as a familiar figure in all classes of the nation. He was, so to speak, another *petit caporal*, in his grey surtout, but without a stain of blood. When he used to take his morning walks here by the sea shore, the men going to their work respectfully and silently doffed their caps to him; some of them used simply to say, 'Bon jour, Monsieur Thiers.' All the French people knew they were greeting a man whose life had been spent in the service and interest of France, and were honoured in his person the foremost citizen in their country. That was the real greatness of M. Thiers. I have recalled Cavour, for he, too, was a great patriot and these two exceptional men had points in common. They were no dreamers or idealists; both possessed the genius of common sense. There were two men in M. Thiers: at one time the *petit bourgeois*, as he was fond of calling himself—that small figure, that quaint, witty face, with its spectacles and sarcastic smile, that inexhaustible mother-wit, inexhaustible source from whence poured floods of silence, experience, energy, anger, irony, and passion. But there were days when there was a very different kind of Thiers—the Thiers of days of trial and anguish—of blood and tears—the Thiers of the "terrible year," as it has appropriately been called. It is this Thiers of later years that I have known, loved, and respected. I may claim the merit of speaking of M. Thiers with great impartiality. During a career of discussion and polemics, which is now getting to be long one, I have been one of his most constant adversaries, and I have often criticised him, sometimes in rather sharp terms. But as our friend Sacy said yesterday over his grave, he was essentially a good man. He had forgotten all the evil I had said of him. Ever since the fatal year 1870 I had been among his devoted admirer and his passionate defender. The last years of his life are enough to build up an immortal halo round his name. France cannot shed too many tears, cannot ever be sufficiently grateful for the courage of her foremost citizen, in protesting amid a storm of insults against the deadly folly of the war, for the devotion which this old man displayed in wandering about Europe to seek a sympathy which was stifled beforehand; for the greater courage that was needed to sign the instrument which sanctioned the dismemberment of his country. By a horrible irony of that power which laughs at the ambitions and designs of mankind, it was the selfsame and enthusiastic historian of all the glories [illegible] had almost written of all the varieties of Frenchmen, who was to be the instrument of their humiliation and expiation. Thus we should doubly honour his memory on account of all he loved and of all he suffered."

THE CABWAR LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I happen to have taken a few tickets in the above Lottery, and on these it was stated it was got up for the building of a home for destitute females and a girls' school, and was to be drawn on 8th September last. Since this I have never heard whether the drawing came off or was postponed? Can you or any of your readers enlighten me?

Broach, Oct. 6. INQUIRER.

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In my letter of 12th ult. (which I would now thank you for publishing), I spoke in a general way of how miserably the employés of the Government Central Press here are remunerated, in comparison to their brethren of Madras. But as that statement was not then borne out by a comparison in figures of the salaries drawn by the employés in the two Presidencies, it may, to the sceptical, have appeared improbable that so inequitable an arrangement should exist, and it is with a view to dissipate any such possible impression on the part of those in a position to mend matters that I am induced to give the following comparative statement of the salaries of a class of employés:—

	Bombay (with extra hours).	Madras (exclusive of extra hours).	Bombay Educational [illegible]Soc'ety's Press.
Head Reader...	180	250	325
2nd Grade do...	40 to 140	120 to 200	120 to 160
1st do do. ...	20 to 35	40	50

Adding to the fixed salaries above quoted, the money earned for overtime (paid for at the rate of 8 and 12 as per hour according to grade), it would show the average earnings of this class of servants of the Government Press here to be about one-half of those of Madras, and but little more than one-third as compared to those of the Educational Society's Press. And with the exception, I may mention, of the Superintendent of the Central Press, whose maximum salary stands at Rs. 750 per mensem (that is, Rs. 50 more than that of the holders of similar posts in the abovenamed two presses), the disparity pointed out in the case of Readers extends to this (the Central) Press' employés in all its branches, so that it is unnecessary for me to point out in detail to what extent in this respect each is affected.

It will be observed that, to better illustrate the disparity spoken of, I have also quoted the Bombay Education Society's scale, which will, I submit, meet any objection that may be grounded on the belief that local causes necessitate a higher rate of remuneration in Madras. It might be said by some, if dissatisfied with the wages, why, then, remain? This way of settling the question is certainly an easy one, and therefore acceptable to not a few; but the thinking will readily admit of its being totally devoid of that element of fairness to be looked for as between employers and employés. Moreover, it was not unreasonable for those who joined the Press on its establishment to hope that, on its (the Press) showing a profit in its working, some increase of salary would follow, but although, as I mentioned in my former letter, this profit has been steadily increasing, and stood last year at the respectable figure of Rs. 15,000, matters as regard salaries, with the single exception of the Superintendent's, have remained in *statu quo*. This is not as it should be, but "better late than never" is a good old axiom to follow, and His Excellency Sir Richard Temple would, in introducing a more equitable rate of remuneration, be conferring a boon on the many employés of the Central Press who, in their various ways, represent the SHADE OF CAXTON.

October 3.

BOMBAY.

A paragraph appeared in our local column of Saturday under the heading of "precipitate sale," which was copied from the *Deccan Herald* and related to some property at Panchgunny that is advertised for sale. We are informed that there is no truth in the statement made in the said paragraph.

The weather at Poona.—The weather has been cloudy and monsoonish since the setting in of the Elephanta; we have a shower or two every day, not that they have brought a large quantity of rain, but they have nourished the crops to a great extent. The accounts received from the districts are very favourable, and the crops are said to be thriving. There is not much sickness prevailing.

Criminal breach of trust.—Two Hindoo goldsmiths named Ganda Ooka and Kanah Malla, were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, the former of committing criminal breach of trust in respect of a quantity of gold, valued Rs. 30, entrusted to him by Abdool Ali Samsoodeen for making bangles, and the latter of abetting the commission of the said offence. They were each sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Giving false information to the Police.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, four Hindoos, named Luximon Mymajee, Succaram Balloo, Ramjee Succaram, and Dasrat Essoo were fined, Nos. 1 and 2 Rs. 50 each and the other two Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 respectively by Mr. Nana Morojee on being convicted of giving information which they knew or believed to be false, to a public servant, thereby intending to cause injury to Babajee Mahadeo and Sukoo, woman, and causing a public servant to institute proceedings against the abovenamed people on the 12th of September last.

Sudden death.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the European General Hospital on view of the body of Thomas Bowden. Deceased was about 40 years of age, a seaman belonging to H. M. S. Vestal. It appears deceased came on shore on liberty, at about 9 p.m., and visited the Divan Exchange, where he called for a glass of beer, which was served to him, but before partaking of it he complained of feeling ill and immediately after dropped down and became insensible. He being removed to the European General Hospital he expired. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded, "That death was caused by hoemorrhage from rupture of the aorta."

The case of stabbing on the high seas.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Captain Thomas Bocconi, of the Italian ship Adele Accami, renewed his application in respect of the seaman, Courtesi Luigi, of that vessel, who stabbed the complainant on the high seas as detaining him in police custody until such time as a vessel was ready to convey him to Italy, where he would be tried for the offence committed. Previous to this application, the Italian Consul had communicated with the Magistrate on the subject, when his Worship said that there were provisions in the treaty between the British and the Italian Governments relating to cases such as the one under consideration, which gave him authority to grant the application; the seaman was, therefore, taken into custody and remanded to the 1st proximo.

We understand that at a committee of inquiry held at the Secretariat last week, it was ascertained that Rs. 30,000 worth of postage stamps were stolen on their way from England to this country. Of these Rs. 10,000 worth are service bearing. No clue has been yet found, and the theft seems to be exercising the Secretariat.—*Indian Spectator.*

The lordly pleasure-house which they are making for the Bombay telegraphic signallers on the Esplanade to dwell at ease in has been getting nearer completion. Of the estimated lakh and a quarter or nearly so, they have spent already over one lakh. During the year 1876-77 more than half the first floor was finished, the whole of the second floor, and part of the plastering and asphalting. By the time the work is quite finished the telegraph signallers will have an elegant Gothic building with a dining-hall 50 feet by 24, a library, dormitories, and all the comforts of a home.—*Pioneer.*

The Traffic on the G. I. P. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway, for the week ending 29th September 1877 was 1,05,551 maunds and in money Rs. 1,44,810. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 29th Sept. 1877.	Week ending 30th Sept. 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 7,761	Mds 7,088	293	...
Amount	Rs. 7,925	Rs. 7,830	95	...
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 2,64,500	Mds 2,38,397	Mds 25,803	...
Amount	Rs. 1,91,879	Rs. 1,97,770	Rs. 93,900	...
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 73,517	...	Mds 73,517	...
Amount	Rs. 51,407

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 6TH.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

COWASJEE PALLONJEE *vs.* JAMSJEE WIDOW.

DHUNBAI AND ANOTHER *vs.* COWASJEE PALLONJEE AND OTHERS.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. J efferson and Payne, appeared for Cowasjee Pallonjee, son of the late Pallonjee Pestonjee, of the Adelphi, the Adelphi Family, and the Victoria Hotels, the plaintiff in the first and one of the defendants in the second suit. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for Jaseejee, the widow of Pallonjee, the defendant in the first suit and one of the defendants in the second. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for Dhunbai, one of the daughters of Pallonjee, and her husband; Mr. Pigot, instructed by the same solicitors, for Dosibai, another daughter of Pallonjee, and her husband; and Mr. Macpherson, also instructed by the same solicitors, for Framjee and Meherbai, infant children of Pallonjee.

Mr. Latham said a rule *nisi* had been issued on the 10th August in the first suit, and another on the 11th August in the second suit, requiring cause to be shown why a receiver should not be appointed to recover and get in all outstanding debts due to the estate. Jaseejee was the administratrix with Cowasjee of her late husband's estate.

Mr. Inverarity said the only question was whether a receiver should be appointed; and as they were all agreed on that point, he suggested that the suits should be fixed for hearing on Thursday next; and that the administration should meanwhile proceed.

Mr. Macpherson said that Cowasjee had on his own responsibility continued the business of the hotel after the death of Pallonjee, incurring a loss; and the learned counsel suggested a reference to the Commissioner to ascertain the amount of the loss.

Mr. Inverarity suggested that, without going through the lengthy affidavits, a receiver should at once be appointed. There was one other matter. The rule *nisi* in the first suit called upon Jaseejee to show cause why the receiver should not have power to pay debts due by the estate. There were some debts incurred by Pallonjee in his lifetime, some debts incurred in carrying on the business of the hotel, &c., and as Jaseejee would not pass cheques, the creditors were clamorous and threatened to sue. An arrangement was come to through the solicitors about debts to the amount of Rs. 12,000. Cowasjee undertaking that the payment by the receiver of that amount should be without prejudice to the rights of any of the parties. It subsequently turned out that the amount of debts was really Rs. 23,000, when Jaseejee declined to pass cheques. Unless the debts were paid, the creditors would sue, and the result would be that the estate would be unnecessarily saddled with costs on its being decided that the estate was liable. Cowasjee's interest was over a lakh, and he had bought the hotel and its goodwill. Jaseejee, however, said that Cowasjee had overdrawn his account by Rs. 8,000, which was an unfounded allegation. Cowasjee had paid over Rs. 80,000 for the hotel, the assets, and the goodwill, and had taken over hotel debts to the amount of Rs. 12,000. The arrangement under which the hotel was purchased was that the old debts should be paid out of the estate.

Mr. Latham said that where the administrator and administratrix were making charges against each other, and where the next of kin were dissatisfied with both, it was quite clear the administration could not go on as at present, and that a receiver should be appointed. None of the other parties were satisfied that the Rs. 23,000 were debts properly chargeable to the estate.

The Judge said if there was any doubt as to the propriety of paying the debts, he did not see how he could direct the receiver to pay them.

Mr. Inverarity said if the Court ordered the hearing to be accelerated, the creditors would perhaps wait, seeing the matter was in the hands of the Court.

Mr. Latham said a very large amount of cash and promissory notes was in the Bank of Bombay; and he suggested that the money be drawn to save the receiver's commission. There were promissory notes for Rs. 1,32,000 in the Bank of Bombay, and Rs. 92,000 in cash uninvested, making a total of Rs. 2,24,000. At 1 per cent. the receiver would get Rs. 2,000 commission. The learned counsel proposed, with the consent of the parties, Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, Clerk Insolvent Debtors' Court, as the receiver.

Mr. Inverarity proposed Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, brother of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who would act without any commission.

Mr. Macpherson.—Is 21 years of age? (A laugh.)

Mr. Inverarity.—I don't know where my learned friend gets his information; but I am instructed the man is 30 years of age.

Mr. Latham.—We don't agree to Cowasjee being appointed receiver.

Mr. Inverarity.—I don't understand my learned friend's caveat as to the age of Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee. (A laugh.)

Enquiry was then directed to be made as to whether Mr. Jackson would agree to receive 1 per cent. commission.

Mr. Macpherson (after some time)—Mr. Jackson has gone to Rajcote last night. We have no doubt he will accept the proposed rate.

After some conversation, his Lordship made both rules absolute so far as the appointment of receiver was concerned and no farther. Mr. C. W. L. Jackson was appointed a receiver in both suits, without giving security, to sue for and recover all debts and outstandings due to the estate, and with liberty to invest in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes any monies forming part of the estate coming to his hands. The receiver to get a commission of 1 per cent. on the monies belonging to the estate now in the Bank of Bombay, and 2½ per cent. on debts and the income of the immoveable property received and collected by him. Directed that Cowasjee Pallonjee and Jaseejee do transfer the Government Promissory Notes into the name of the receiver. Both suits to be set down for hearing on the first long cause day after vacation at the head of the list after any part-heard case. The affidavits already filed to be taken in lieu of written statements. Costs to be costs in the causes.

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(*Madras Athenæum.*)

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